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VOL. XXIII NO. 126 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, MAY 28, 1935 TWELVE PAGES

France's Patriotic Rally To Save Franc

Cabinet Accepts Plenary Powers Bill

GOVT. CRISIS AVERTED

Proposals To Deal With Budget Crisis To Go To Finance Commission

PARIS, May 27.

The Cabinet's unanimity on the text of the Plenary Powers Bill was reached after the appeal by M. Herriot, which is described as "particularly pathetic" to his colleagues to "stand together and united to save the franc".

The text of the Bill has hitherto not been disclosed, but it is known to give Government wide powers to deal not only with the budget deficit, but also economic recovery. It is the joint handiwork of the Premier and the Finance Minister.—Reuter.

FLANDIN WINS

PARIS, May 27.

The critical day in the fight for the franc began with the Cabinet meeting at M. Flandin's residence. While nothing transpired about the Cabinet meeting, it is understood that M. Flandin is not resigning having the full support of the Right and Left wings of the Ministerialists as both M. Louis Marin, the Right leader, and M. Herriot have approved the premier's demand for plenary powers.

It is believed that the Cabinet discussed the Finance Minister's proposals for dealing with the franc speculation and the budget crisis.

"Intransigent" learns from "reliable" sources that the Bank of France last week lost about three milliard francs gold.

Agreement Reached

A communique announces that the Cabinet meeting presided over by M. Lebrun reached an agreement on the bill, giving the government plenary powers. The text of the Bill will be finally approved by the Council of Ministers to-morrow.

The Bill will be tabled in the Chamber to-morrow afternoon and without immediate debate will be referred to the Finance Commission for report.—Reuter.

No Settlement Yet Of Italo-Abyssinian Dispute

League Resolution Is Only An Advance In That Direction, Says Eden

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, May 27.

In the House of Commons Mr. George Lansbury paid a rare compliment to Capt. Anthony Eden for his conduct of the Italo-Abyssinian negotiations in Geneva.

Replying to a question Capt. Anthony Eden described the agreement reached remarking that the Council would remain in close contact with the situation and would meet again to deal with the matter, should circumstances render it necessary. Without suggesting that the Council's resolution finally disposed of the tension between Italy and Abyssinia, he was confident that it represented the important advance towards a friendly solution.

Both parties had accepted the co-operation of the League in seeking a settlement. By so doing the Governments concerned had made a contribution which, it was earnestly hoped, would lead to an early restoration of satisfactory relations. But for the spirit of conciliation displayed by the Italian Government and the invaluable co-operation of M. Laval the progress they were recording could not been realised.

Mr. Lansbury speaking in the name of the whole house congratulated the League Council and the British representative, Capt. Anthony Eden, on the results of the Conference and added that everyone hoped that this was the first and most important step towards an equitable and permanent solution of the Itlao-Abyssinian dispute.

EDEN ON WORK OF LEAGUE COUNCIL

Ability To Promote Peace Exemplified

RUGBY, May 27.

Capt. Anthony Eden, Lord Privy Seal, arrived in London from Geneva last night. In an interview, he said:

"We have, I believe, every reason to be well pleased with the work of the last week's Leagus Council. Three issues of very real importance were before us, namely Danzig, the Hungarian-Yugoslav dispute, and differences between Italy and Abyssinia. Difficulties in respect of Danzig have been appeased. The Hungarian-Yugoslav dispute is now happily closed. The Italo-Abyssinian differences have been fairly set on the way to settlement. In all these instances the League's authority has been upheld and its ability to promote peaceful settlement of international disputes has once again, been exemplified.

Our thanks are due to the wise statesmanship of the parties concerned and to all Governments who have contributed to these results."—B.O.W.

Rush For Mahatma's 'Dars han' At Borsad

(SEE PAGE 12).

Socialists' Role In Struggle For Freedom

Masani Expounds Party Programme

LEFT AND RIGHT CRITICS ANSWERED

The Indian Struggle for Independence is not a struggle of one nation against another or of a people against a particular administration, but of the toiling masses in this country against a system, political and economic, which is known as Imperialism.

In order, therefore, to arrive at correct decisions it is necessary for every participant in this struggle for Independence, for every Congressman,—indeed for every politically conscious Indian,—to try and understand what this system of Imperialism means, for as Professor Parker T. Moon says, "India is not only the greatest example of Imperialism but one of the greatest problems of Imperialism."

Thus said Mr. M. R. Masani in the course of his presidential address to the Kerala Congress Socialist Conference at Calicut.

Mr. Masani then traced at length the growth of British imperialism in India through the different stages of its development till it reached the stage of the decline of Finance-Capital and entered the phase of mobilising Indian capital by enlisting the upper classes into junior partnership through economic concessions. He cited the Ottawa Pact and the Mody-Lees Pact and other similar arrangements between Big Business of both countries, England and India, as demonstrable instances of this new change of British policy in this country. Mr. Masani told the conference how India's reaction to this policy of exploitation resulted in the birth of the National Congress and the struggle for national Independence. He traced the evolution of the Congress through different progressive stages till it reached its manhood, so to say, with the appearance of Mahatma Gandhi. He said:

Gandhiji's contribution really lay in two new things that he introduced into Indian politics. First an appeal to the masses instead of the small class of the intelligentsia who had so far been the only audience to which the Congress leaders spoke. Secondly, Direct Action in place of talking and petitioning.

The rise of the Swaraj Party, the swing to the right that followed, the Nehru Report, the Boycott of the Simon Commission leading up to the Lahore Session of the Congress and the passing of the Independence Resolution are events too recent to need elaboration.

A GLORIOUS FAILURE.

Since then we have had two campaigns of Civil Disobedience with the Gandhi-Irwin Pact coming in between. Though defeated, the Congress has no reason to regret the events of the past years. In the second campaign it showed increased strength and put up a more strenous and determined resistance to the unparralleled repression than it could have done in the earlier struggle.

It has been a splendid failure, but all the same it is necessary to look closely into the matter and find out the causes of the failure. Briefly I may say that I feel the factors which led to it were defective ideology, methods unnecessarily cramped by spiritual inhibitions, defective preparation and, most significant of all, inadequate mass support. A Swiss Prof. has said: "Almost all Indians are Congressmen. The

(Continued on page 7.)

RALLY ROUND SOCIALISTS

Kerala Conference's Call To Anti-Imperialist Congressmen

WRECK REFORMS PLAN

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALICUT, May 27.

The second Kerala Congress Socialist Conference met in the Town Hall this afternoon, Mr. M. R. Masani presiding. After the presidential address, the Conference considered several resolutions from the Subjects Committee.

The first resolution recorded regret at the enforced absence of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, and conveyed its greetings to the leader.

WRECK THE REFORMS.

The next important resolution declared for the policy of wrecking the new constitution and recommended the Congress to contest the provincial elections to refuse to accept ministerial offices, and to get the Constitution suspended and to prepare sanctions for the enforcement of the decision of the Constituent Assembly.

NO LOWERING OF CONGRESS GOAL.

Another resolution deplored the shirking of vital issues at the A.I.C.C. Meeting at Jubbulpore. The Conference appeals to all anti-imperialists in the Congress to rally round the party in its work for preventing the watering down of the Congress goal and preventing the Congress being dragged down to sterile constitutionalism.

Two resolutions referred to the immediate demands of the peasantry and the States people.

The Conferenc erecommeided the removal of the manual labour franchise for election to Congress committees.

After passing the revised constitution of the Provincial Party and electing of the new Executive Committee, the Conference terminated.

The new Exectuive met immediately after and elected Mr. Sankaran Namboodripad as General Secretary.

RUGBY, May 27.

Nearly 8,000 men have made applications to join the Royal Air Force since the Secretary for Air made the appeal for recruits last Thursday.

2,000 applications have been received at the Air Ministry for short service commissions and for the rank of airman pilot.—B. O. W.

Scheme To Consolidate Imperialism

INDIA BILL CONDEMNED

Kerala Labour Conference Congratulates Congress Socialists

CALICUT, May 27.

The first Kerala Labour Conference was held here last evening at the Town Hall under the presidency of Miss Maniben Kara of Bombay. Mr. A.K. Pillay, Barrister at Coimbatore, opened the session and Mr. P. Krishna Pillay welcomed the delegates.

The Conference passed resolutions condemning the India Bill as a means to consolidate British Imperialism;

(2) Reiterating in principle the constitution for free India as formulated by the Trade Union Congress at Cawnpore;

(3 Demanding the unconditional release of M.N. Roy.

(4) Condemning the action of the Government of India for banning various labour organisations in Bombay and Calcutta;

(5) Congratulating the Congress Socialists for putting up a fight within the Congress on behalf of the exploited masses;

(6) Hoping for one T.U.C. for the entire Indian working classes;

(7) Declaring the parliamentary activity of the National Congress to be sterile and calling on the leaders to utilise the legislatures for the development of the movement for national freedom;

(8) Appealing to the Governments of Cochin and Travancore to legislate making it obligatory on the part of the factory owners to abide by rules which may be framed in regard to maximum hours of work and minimum living wage and to fix old age pension, etc., in regard to labour;

(9) Expressing the opinion that a policy of pure economism was absolutely disastrous to the Indian working class and condemning all those opposing the workers participating in the struggle for national fredom and

(10) Supporting anti-war propaganda.

After the concluding speech of the President the Conference came to a close.—A.P.

PARTIAL SUCCESS FOR LABOUR

SIMLA, May 27.

The champions of labour met with partial success in their battle with the capitalists in Select Committee on the Payment of Wages Bill, when the meeting was adjourned till to-morrow.

It appears that the Committee accepted the suggestion that the seamen, and, the dock, tram and electric company workers should also come under the scope of the Bill.

It is understood that the Committee also have agreed that this act, if passed by the Assembly, should apply to persons, whose wages amount to not more than Rs. 200/, per month, instead of of Rs. 100, as provided in the Bill. —United Press.

FIVE POWER AIR CONFERENCE

LONDON, May 27.

In the House of Commons replying to the question whether the government intended immediately to convene a conference to discuss Herr Hitler's proposals for air limitation Sir John Simon said that the government throughout had urged the importance of promoting agreements on this subject, and they had for some time been in communication with other governments respecting the possibility of negotiations between the five powers concerned.—Reuter.

ANGLO-GERMAN NAVAL TALKS

LONDON, May 27.

Informal Anglo-German naval discussions which will be the outcome of Sir Simon's visit to Berlin will start in London next week. It is expected that Gen. Ribbentrop, the head of the German delegation wil be accompanied by Admiral Schuster, Captain Kideie and the German Naval Attache in London. The British delegates will be M. Craigie, the Foreign Office expert, Admiral Little. Captain Danckwerts, the same team as negotiated with the Japanese.

PAYMENT OF WAGES BILL

Giri And Joshi Will Seek Modifications In Committee

SIMLA, May 27.

The Select Committee on the Payment of Wages Bill met this morning under the chairmanship of Sir N. N. Sircar. All the members of the Committee, including Sir Frank Noyce, Messrs. P. R. Rau, Satyamurthi, V. V. Giri, N. M. Joshi, H. P. Mody, Amar Chatterjee, Varma and Mohanlal Saxena, were present.

Two directions in which the labour leaders like Messrs. Giri and Joshi, will mainly seek modifications in the Bill, are confining the scope of the Bill to railway workers and employees coming under the Factories Act passed last year, and also in respect of fines and deductions of wages and bonuses as provisions of the Bill, are considered prejudical to labour interests.

Sir Frank Noyce attended the meeting with a sprained leg causing limping.—United Press.

STOP PRESS

INDIA BILL IN COMMONS

LONDON, May 27.

The proposed amendment to clause 45 was described as a slipshod makebelieve piece by Sir Henry Page-Croft continuing the debate thereon adjourned from May 23. He said the position would be untenable if after three years of breakdown the Federation was to be carried on as though nothing had happened Urged Sir Henry that the honest course would be to revert to the present position unless Parliament in the meantime passed some amending legislation. Sir D. Somervell replying, suggested that the criticisms were due to the misreading of the amendment and said that it was impossible to govern India indefinitely under the "breakdown clause" and in the event of continuance of conditions which made it necessary to bring the clause into operation, it would be the bounden duty of Parliament to see that amendments were made to unable the Government to continue. We must presume that Parliament will do its duty.

The amendment was agreed to. —Reuter.

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Wanted Organisers on Rs. 150 to organise sale of our Soap. Perfumeries and toilet productions. Apply with postage, Howrah Chemical Works, 161, Khurut Road, Howrah. (4251).

Wanted a Lecturer in English in the grade of 125—10—2—200 A First Class M. A. with experience of teaching will be preferred. Apply to Principal, Rajaram College, Kolhapur, before 8th June. (1125).

Wanted an experienced typist one with knowledge of shorthand preferred for the Vile Parle Municipality on a salary of Rs. 40/- P.M. with effect from the 1st July 1935. The applications should be addressed to Mr. Caesar D'Mello, President, Vile Parle Municipality, so as to reach him on or before the 10th June, 1935. The selected candidate will have to work on probation for six months after which he will be confirmed in the grade of Rs. 40—4—80—5—100 if his work is found satisfactory. (1132).

Wanted for a progressive Indian Life Office of 21 years' standing Agents and Agency Organizers in all the Districts of Central and Southern Divisions of Bombay Presidency on handsome remuneration. Educated men with local influence, capable of organizing and producing substantial business may apply atonce stating age, connection, past experience and record, and First Year's expectations. Apply to Box No. 1120, "Bombay Chronicle".

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Bombay Homoeopathic Medical College—New Sessions begin 10 June. Four years' thorough standardized course as approved by All India Homoeopathic Medical Conference. Apply Registrar, Setna Building, Princess Street, Bombay. (4242).

American Dental College.—Intensely practical dental training leading to successful career. Excellent facilities. Efficient Staff. Session begins 15th July. For Illustrated Prospectus, apply Principal, Dr. M. K. Patel, D. D. S. Karachi. (4108).

Wanted candidates for Electrical Engineering Classes. Hostel available. Apply to:—British India Technical College, Sukkur (Sind.) (4232).

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Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel," Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

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Public Notices

NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL MEETING of the qualified policyholders of the Company will be held at the Registered office of the Company, No. 12, Mission Row, Calcutta, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th June, 1935, at 11-15 a.m. for the purpose of electing two Directors.

By Order of the Board,
MARTIN & CO.,
Managing Agents.
Calcutta, 25th May, 1935.

1130

THE GWALIOR CEMENT CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that three Share Certificates in respect of three Ordinary Shares Nos. 15953/55 of the Gwalior Cement Company, Limited, standing in the name of Bhimji Kara have been LOST or DESTROYED or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified to the Company at their Registered Office at Gwalior within one month from the date hereof, otherwise a duplicate share certificate/temporary receipt, etc., will be issued irrespective of my claim in respect thereof.

Dated, 24-5-1935.
THE AGENTS,
Gwalior Cement Co., Ltd.

4274.

SARVAJANIK LAW COLLEGE, SURAT

The COLLEGE will OPEN on 15th June. Both First and Second LL.B. students will be admitted. Hostel accommodation available Admissions will commence from 1st June. Prospectus and admission forms for College and Hostel will be sent on application.

C. M. GANDHI,
Principal
16-5-1935. 1110

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(1123)

THE INDIAN BLEACHING DYEING & PRINTING WORKS, LD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company "Rustom Building," 29, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 28th May, 1935, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31st December, 1934.
2. To elect a Director in the place of one who retires by rotation, but who is eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint an Auditor for the current year and to fix his remuneration.
4. To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company are CLOSED from THURSDAY, 23rd May, 1935, to WEDNESDAY, 5th June, 1935 both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
The Indian Bleaching Dyeing & Printing Works, Ltd.
MAFATLAL GAGALBHAI & SONS,
Agents.
Bombay 30th April, 1935.

1031

Public Notices

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA SHARE APPLICATIONS

SUCCESSFUL APPLICANTS for Reserve Bank of India shares, who are holders of receipts numbered between 1 and 5,000 issued by the Imperial Bank of India, Bombay Local Head Office, are hereby informed that allotment letters have been received and will be delivered on personal application at the Imperial Bank of India, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, or to a duly authorised representative bearing a Letter of Authority from the applicant. Receipts should accompany applications for Allotment Letters.

J. G. RIDLAND,
Secretary & Treasurer.
Bombay, 27th May, 1935.

1131.

THE GWALIOR CEMENT CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that two Share Certificates in respect of two Ordinary Shares Nos. 15905/6 of the Gwalior Cement Company, Limited, standing in the name of Premchand Vadilal have been LOST or DESTROYED or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of these Shares should be notified to the Company at their Registered Office at GWALIOR within one month from the date hereof, otherwise a duplicate share certificate/temporary receipt, etc., will be issued irrespective of any claim in respect thereof.

Dated, 24-5-1935.
THE AGENTS,
Gwalior Cement Co., Ltd.
4274.

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership that existed between our clients Pestonji Framji Gagrat, and Eruchsha Sorabji Marker, Lily E. Marker, F. S. Marker and N. S. Marker carrying on business at Bombay and elsewhere in the several names of Gagrat Marker & Co., S. D. Marker & Co., and Marker Goldsteane & Co., was dissolved by mutual consent as and from the 31st day of December, 1934, so far as concerns our client the said Pestonji Framji Gagrat who has retired from the said firms, and the said Pestonji Framji Gagrat is carrying on business in the style and firm of Gagrat & Co., at Nagdevi Street.

All debts due to and owing by the said late firms will be received and paid respectively by the continuing partners.

Messrs. CAMA & CO.,
Attorneys for Pestonji Framji Gagrat.
Bombay, 27th May, 1935.

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Co-operation With T. U. C. Will Hasten Advent Of Swaraj

RUIKER'S APPEAL TO CONGRESS PRESIDENT

NAGPUR, (By Mail).

Mr. R. S. Ruiker, President, All-India Trade Union Congress, writes:—

The information that I have received from Bombay, that Babu Rajendra Prasad, the President of the Indian National Congress, desires to discuss certain questions with the Trade Union Congress leaders, so as to explore the future possibilities of co-operation between these organisations is indeed a very welcome news.

The growth and strength of the Trade Union movement during the recent years has been so phenomenal, that such a premier political organisation, like the Indian National Congress, can hardly afford to ignore it any longer. Moreover the Trade Union Movement is a living movement whose strength is every day bound to increase. It is, therefore, in the fitness of things, that all avenues of closer co-operation and understanding between these two great organisations should be thoroughly explored.

When I say this, I am not unmindful of the fact that there are ideals and programmes, which fundamentally divide these two organisations. At the same time, there are great similarities. Both the organisations are more or less organisations which rely upon popular support for their existence. Both have been able to evoke tremendous response from the public, and thousands have undergone terrible hardships and sacrifices, in obedience to the mandates of both these organisations. If we remember the great response that the T.U.C. had during the last Textile General Strike, it is quite apparent that the T.U.C. it is mands a powerful influence over the mases of India. The campaign of repression which is today in full swing against the Trade Unions, especially in Bombay, Bengal, the Punjam, and other place, is more than a sufficient testimony to the unbending character of the Trade Union Congress.

HOPES OF CO-OPERATION.

I do not envisage any time in the near future, when either of these organisations, will be completely able to submerge itself in the other, or to engulf the other. The T.U.C. is essentially a class organisation; while the Indian National Congress is a nationalist organisation, which claims the allegiance of the capitalist and the worker; as well as that of the Landlord and the tenant. The T.U.C. is also an anti-Imperialist organisation, just like the Indian National Congress. The mixed composition of the Indian National Congress, creates a bonafide doubt in the minds of the T.U.C. people that the Indian National Congress leans more on the side of capitalist and the landlord and refuses to take any sides in their disputes and thus strengthens the economic exploitation of the working class. The dominance of the propertied classes in the Indian National Congress at times gives it a moderate colour so far as its anti-Imperialist fight is concerned. The Congress to-day is moreover dominated with the Gandhian tactics and philosophy; while the T.U.C. is dominated by the recent Socialist doctrines in Europe. Russia has no doubt played an important part in influencing the ideology of some workers in the T.U.C. movement. The failure of the last Civil Disobedience movement has disillusioned the minds of many youngsters in the Congress itself; and the rapid growth of the Congress Socialist Party, is an indication of this growing tendency in the Congress. If there is to be co-operation, between these two organisations, it can be, only on the basis of certain definite items of programe. It does no seem feasible that in the very near future both these organisations, will be run with the same ideals and programmes. The chances however are that to-day or to-morrow, the Congress will be driven to accept a complete Socialist programme.

HOW CONGRESS CAN HELP

The immediate economic demands of the T.U.C. are however such, that it is possible for the Congress to co-operate with the T.U.C. in giving effect to them. They do not necessarily comit the Congress, to a full-fledged Socialist programme immediately. Such demands are the restoration of the wage-cut in the textile industry, legislation for 40 hour-week, Minimum living wage, unemployment insurance and reduction of land revenue, liquidation of debts of peasantry, land to the peasants. These economic demands could be easily supported by the Congress, both in the Legislatures and in the country. The Congress can also support the demands of fair conditions of work in all protected industries, nay, it can insist upon protection being conditional on the fulfilment of these terms. The recognition of Trade Unions could also be made compulsory on all employers.

It is also possible for the Congress to enter into some understanding with the T.U.C. to support strikes which have the approval of the T.U.C. The Congress could also help the T.U.C. to promote greater organisation of Trade Unions and Peasants' Union in the country, by allocating certain funds for its purpose which could be spent by a joint machinery. The day-to-day economic grievances of the working class, could also find support from the Congress, both in the legislatures and in the country. That the Congress should stoutly oppose all attempts made by the Government to suppress the Trade Union Movement in India, goes without saying. It may be necessary to set up some sort of joint machinery, to give effect to these items of programme. If the Congress supports this economic programme of the T.U.C. it will to a great extent pave the way for greater co-operation, with the T.U.C.

NO SURRENDER ON INDEPENDENCE.

The T.U.C. stands for complete Independence of India; and it further believes that the fight for Independence, is such, that there can be no compromise on this issue. The attitude of compromise which is sometimes adopted by the Congress leaders has come in for criticism many a time. But if the Congress chalks out any programme of Independence, the T.U.C. will always be too willing for co-operation. The co-operation of the T.U.C. on the J.P.C. issue and on the Detenu Day, is too recent to make it further necessary to dilate on this point. It may be, that the exact details of immediate programme may at times differ; but it is not impossible to arrive at some workable understanding, which will create greater co-operation. But this does not mean that the T.U.C. will be any party to any ignoble surrender.

The issue arising out of the next constitution require definite clarification. Doubts are being expressed that the Congress may be committed to the policy of accepting ministerships under the New Reforms. It is hardly possible that the T.U.C. will ever be a party to any policy of surrender to Imperialism. The demand for Constituent Assembly has also to be unequivocally accepted by the Congress.

There ought to be no shilly-shallying on this issue. Neither can Labour ever be a party to any future imperialist war. The Govgress has once for all to decide on which side it is going to be in the event of a future imperialist war. Ostrich like, it cannot hide its head in the sands, and refuse to take notice of the coming events. Such an attitude creates a doubt in the mind of Labour, that after all that is said, the Congress may be persuaded to support a future imperialist war. If these points are satisfactorily solved, it is also possible to have some sort of understanding as to the capture of Legislatures. The T.U.C. has never been in favour of boycott of the Legislatures and recently at Calcutta it has authorised its Executive Committee to set up a machinery to contest future elections to the Provincial and Central Legislatures. Co-operation between the T.U.C. and the Indian National Congress will certainly result in sending better type of persons to the legislatures.

WANTED MUTUAL UNDERSTANDING.

It is not possible to indicate all the points on which it is possible for the Congress and the T.U.C. to co-operate in the course of a small article. These points will have to be elaborated and amplified and will require further discussions. I have only indicated the general lines on which it is desirable that the question should be discussed. What is necessary is a desire to understand the viewpoints of each other; if this is forthcoming, it is possible to find out ways for co-operation.

DANGER FOR CONGRESS.

Socialism is a growing movement in the country and is fast developing into an anti-imperialist force. The working class as it gets conscious more and more, is displaying deep attachment towards its own organisation. The Congress if it is keen on maintaining its anti-imperialist character can ill afford to antagonise such a great movement. If the active Socialist and working class workers are forced to adopt an antagonistic attitude, to the Congress, the Congress will fast develop into a moderate organisation with all its attention, riveted on the Parliamentary programme and acceptance of offices.

It is equally futile to ignore the powerful influence which the Congress wields to day in the country. Rightly or wrongly, the Congress is to day considered as the only anti-imperialist organisation by millions of people in the country. To isolate oneself, completely from such a powerful political organisation, may be pure theory and splendid idealism, but is hardly practical politics. The belief which some of us hold, that the Congress will ultimately turn Socialist, may be right or wrong. The future lies in the hands of God.

But none can deny that co-operation, between the Congress and the T.U.C. will intensify the immediate fight for Independence.

APPEAL TO RAJEN BAHU

I hope that the representatives of both the organisations when they meet at Bombay will approach the question from this standpoint and will explore all avenues of co-operation between the Congress and the T.U.C. I appeal to Babu Rajendra Prasad to try to understand the viewpoint of those in the T.U.C. and utilise his powerful influence in the Congress in the cause of the poverty-stricken and oppressed masses of India. If Rajen Babu promotes co-operation between the Congress and the T.U.C. he will be hastening the advent of Complete Independence of India.

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COMILLA COLLEGE'S UNIQUE RECORD

Mother And Daughter Pass Together I. A. Exam.

COMILLA, May 26

The widowed mother, aged 46, appearing in the last I. A. Examination, together with her only daughter—both passing the same with distinction, is the unique record claimed by the local Victoria College this year.

The mother, Srimati Charu Nalini Datta, is the wife of the late Surendra Kumar Datta, and sister-in-law of Sj. Kamini Kumar Datta, Advocate, while his daughter's name is Miss Anila Datta.—United Press.

Rev A. G. Hogg, Principal of the Madras Christian College will, it is understood, be invited to deliver the convocation address to the new graduates at the Madras University Convocation which is expected to come off early in August.

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Made from the purest Norwegian Oils

Beware of Attempts to Substitute Worthless Preparations.

In connection with the Silver Jubilee Celebrations grain was distributed in several parts of the City to the poor and destitute on Sunday morning. Grain distribution in the compound of the Antonio D'Silva High School, Dadar, under police supervision.

Raja's Ruse To Detect Crime

Mudhol Ruler's Device Proves Successful In Recovery Of Stolen Revolver And Cartridges

BOMBAY, Monday.

The device employed by the Raja of Mudhol was successful in detecting the men responsible for the theft of a revolver, five cartridges and a sum of Rs. 80, which were stolen from his Bombay Residence at Love Grove Road, Worli Point on May 2.

It will be remembered that two employees a Naik and an infantryman at the Maharaja's residence were arrested by the Agripada police on May 3 on suspicion of their being connected with the theft. Ultimately these sepoys were discharged by the police as enough evidence against them was not available as there was no trace of the stolen revolver, although their belongings were thoroughly searched.

Immediately after their discharge, the Raja of Mudhol sent for the Chief of Police of the State and gave him confidential instructions, which were not known even to the members of his personal staff.

The two discharged sepoys were then told that their services were no more required in Bombay and were ordered to return to their duties in the State.

The police at Mudhol according to the instructions given, in the meanwhile ordered to carry out a vigorous search of all the belongings of the people who came to Mudhol from Bombay.

Two days ago, while they were carrying out a search of the baggage of the two men discharged from Police custody in Bombay, whom the Raja Sahib had ordered to return to Mudhol and another man with them, the revolver and cartridges stolen in Bombay were discovered tied up in the bedding of the Naik.

These three men were taken into custody and will be bought to Bombay to be handed over to the city police.

JUBILEE GIFTS OF GRAIN TO POOR

Nearly eighteen hundred bags of grain were distributed on Sunday in the city of Bombay to the "very poor and destitute" subjects of His Majesty, by the Alms Sub-Committee of the Silver Jubilee Celebrations Committee.

Through the charity of an anonymous donor, the poorest of the city received doles of grain which will give them a decent daily meal for a good while to come.

The distribution was carried on in all the wards under separate ward committees and large quantities of grain were conveyed to the places of distribution by carts over-night.

On Sunday morning, the rice bags were ripped open to the delight of thousands of people who gathered on the maidans to receive grain, and throughout the day the poor received the grain.

MURDER FOR THREE RUPEES?

BOMBAY, Monday.

A Muslim, who fatally stabbed his creditor on May 16, as he persisted in demanding the amount of Rs. 3 with interest therein, and had, since been absconding, was arrested by the Maharbowdie Police on Friday evening.

Syed Fakir Subbulwas, a moneylender lent Rs. 3 to Syed Ali Wazir Ali at an interest of As. 3 per day thereof. After some time, Wazir Ali failed to pay interest and Subbulwas demanded the whole amount due to him.

On May 16, Subbulwas was walking along Grant Road when, it is alleged, Wazir Ali stabbed him and ran off. An immediate chase after him proved futile.

The money-lender died subsequently of stab wounds.

It is stated that after a ten-day's investigation the Police traced Wazir Ali in a hotel in Mahomed Ali Road, where they arrested him on Friday.

He was produced before Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum, and was remanded to custody till June 10.

GANGSTER METHODS IN CITY AGAIN

BOMBAY, Monday.

Kassam Sakawadalli, a hawker in cutlery, residing at Huzra Moholla, is alleged to have been robbed of money at the point of a knife by two Muslims who came in a car and drove away immediately after the commission of the alleged offence.

Ismail Hassan and Ali Siddick Mahomed, two suspects, who were arrested by the police in the course of their investigations, were ordered to be enlarged on bail again by Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla at the Esplanade Court, on Monday.

Seated on A Cot.

It appears that a few days back, Kassam Sakadawalli, the hawker, was seated in a cot near the Nawalfareuke Islami Hotel at Lape Gully, when two men, as alleged, drove upto him in a car.

Ismail, it was stated, got out of the car, went up to the hawker and demanded money from him at the same time flourishing a knife. The hawker ran into the Islami Hotel and took refuge behind a table.

The two suspects, are alleged to have followed him there, snatched a rupee from him, and drove away immediately in the car.

ALLEGED DEPORTEES ARRESTED

BOMBAY, Monday.

Suspected to be returned deportees, Narayan Ganpat and Premji Lukham, were arrested by the Bombay Police and were remanded to police custody at the Esplanade Court to-day.

RECEPTIONS TO MAGISTRATES

Police Court Bar Association Adopt Council's Recommendations

BOMBAY, Monday.

The annual general meeting of the Bombay Police Courts' Bar Association was held on Saturday last in the Esplanade Police Court Bar Room with Mr. Balubhai T. Desai, Advocate High Court in the chair.

The meeting appointed a committee to consider the list of questionnaire sent by the Legal Education Committee (appointed by the Honourable the Chief Justice) to consider the question of improving the system of legal education in the University and the Bar Council, the Report to be submitted by June 15, 1935.

On the recommendation of the Council of the Bombay Police Courts' Bar Association the meeting after some discussion ultimately adopted by a large majority the following proposition.

"That no address, dinner or entertainment be given to an incoming Magistrate in the name of the Bar Association.

"When a Magistrate retires, resigns or relinquishes his post and any address or dinner or entertainment is to be given it should be duly considered by the general body and the resolution of address or dinner or entertainment must be passed by three-fourth majority of the members present at the meeting convened for the purpose."

COCAINE CONCEALED IN MATCH BOX

BOMBAY, Monday.

Tikaram Sitaram, who was arrested by the Excise Police on Sunday afternoon at Bharatia Building, Bhuleshwar, on the charge of possessing eight packets of cocaine concealed in a matchbox, was placed before the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, Esplanade, to-day.

He was ordered to be enlarged on a bail sum of Rs. 50 and one surety in like amount.

CASES BEFORE CORONER

One Suicide And Batch Of Accidental Deaths

BOMBAY, Monday.

The City Coroner returned a verdict of suicide at the inquest on the body of Mahmuda Suleman at the inquest held on Monday.

The deceased who had been very much depressed mentally owing to prolonged illness threw herself from the window of her room which is on the 3rd floor of B.I.T. chawl No. 24 Agripada during the early hours of Monday.

Death From Burns

"Shock following extensive burns accidentally sustained" as the cause of death, was the verdict of the Coroner's Jury at the inquest held on the body of Godibai Ganpat (35) to-day.

Bhikya Bhowani in the course of his evidence said that the deceased woman came running towards them who were sleeping outside at 1 a.m. and was not able to account for the flames around her.

The cause of the fire the witness said might be due to the people living around throwing ends of bidis and lighted matches in the passage on which deceased used to sleep!

Burnt While At Poojah

The Coroner returned a verdict of death 'due to extensive burns accidentally sustained from a Niranjan Lamp ("a small brass lamp fed with ghee) over the body of eight-year old Sunitabai Balaram. Sunitabai Balaram was worshipping her tutelary deities on 10th May when her clothes caught fire. She was later admitted in the K.E.M. Hospital where she succumbed on Sunday.

Death From A Nail

Death due to "Tetanus following injury accidentally received from an iron nail while working on the S.S. 'Hesperia' in No. 2 Alexandra Dock" was the verdict delivered by the Coroner to-day at the inquest held on the body of Achmat Sidamat Shah, (27) Pathan an employee of Helson Knox & Co. stevedors. Achmet was admitted in the J.J. Hospital on the 22nd instant with a swollen foot due to a nail prick on the 16th instant.

ALLEGED ACT OF REVENGE

BOMBAY, Monday.

That Gulzaman Alikhan, a Pathan Railway employee, residing at Mazagoan, stabbed a painter working in the Standard Oil Company on Sunday afternoon on the Mazagoan Road, with serious consequences, was the story narrated to-day by the police in placing the accused before Mr. Oscar, H. Brown, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagoan.

In applying for the remand into custody of the accused the police Officer stated that Krimijan, the wife of Gulzaman, left the protection of her husband and went to live at Tank Bunder.

The complainant and the brother secured a room for her and maintained her.

On Sunday, the complainant and three others were walking along the Mazagoan Road, when they were met by Alikhan and another. The latter was stated to have whipped out his knife and to have stabbed the painter all over the body.

Manekhan, the companion of the accused was then said to have absconded.

The police, then appeared on the scene and carried the complainant to the hospital. They immediately arrested Allikhan.

The Magistrate ordered the accused to be remanded into police custody for a period of ten days, pending further police inquiries and the arrest of the absconder.

JUMPED IN FRONT OF TRAIN

Alleged "Suicide's" Life Saved By Miracle

BOMBAY, Monday.

That he jumped in front of a local electric train from the overbridge at Dadar Station (G. I. P.) on Sunday with the intention of committing suicide, was the allegation made against Vargya Rangiya, who was remanded on a bail of Rs. 50 till June 5.

The driver of the train, seeing the accused jump, applied the brakes, but one bogey passed over the man, slightly injuring him.

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Sports Jottings From Here And There

Hockey

BEAT WEST AUSTRALIA BY 11-2.

The Indian Hockey team on their way to New Zealand played four matches in Australia and, as might be well expected, won them all by heavy margins. They made their debut at Clairement on 27th ultimo against West Australia and defeated them by the tall figure of 11 goals to 2. Needless to mention, Dhyan Chand was the cynosure of all eyes and his display of hockey has left an indelible impression on the minds of all those who had the good fortune of witnessing the game. Of course, the Indians were not in their best, as they had just landed after a strenuous voyage. The Australians took full advantage of it and held them to a one-goal-lead till half time when the score stood at 3 goals to 2. In the second moiety, the tourists were all over them and might have easily won by a much bigger margin if they chose.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA GO DOWN BY 10-1.

The second match was at Adelaide against South Australia whom the Indian tourists accounted for by 10 goals to 1. Among the spectators were Don Bradman, Clem Hill and A. Richardson. The Indians got on their strides right from the commencement of the game and had notched seven goals by the time the interval arrived. The tourists naturally slackened their face a bit which gave the home-side an opportunity of recording a goal in their favour. The Indians added three more goals to their total before the final whistle blew. Roop Singh claimed four goals while Davidson registered three. The appearance of the Indian Test Cricketer, M. J. Gopalan, was heartily welcomed by the Australian crowd.

A' CRICKET SCORE AGAINST VICTORIA.

The tourists had their third engagement at Melbourne against Victoria. The ground was rather heavy which found the Indians at a disadvantage for some time. The Australians held the tourists at bay and managed to keep themselves on level terms till the fourth goal. Then the visitors gained upper hand and the Dhayan Chand-Roop Singh combination became irresistable for the home defence. Seven goals to three was put on the board by lemon time. It is said that Tom Blake, the Indian custodian, made a present of two goals to the Australians. However, the tourists emerged victorious to the tune of 15 goals to 4, to which Dhyan Chand, Roop Singh and Wells contributed 5, 4 and 3 goals respectively.

DHYAN CHAND'S HALF-DOZEN AT SYDNEY.

The last of the Australian matches was played at Sydney. New South Wales having failed to raise a team, the Metropolitan Association representing Sydney put forth a team which is said to be stronger than even the State team. Incessant rain, however, made the ground waterlogged and slushy. Scientific play was, therefore, at a discount. Still Dhyan Chand outwitted his opponents time and again to score half-a-dozen goals on his own account. With the score at five goals to one at half-time, the Indians took things easy. But the home side never slackened their efforts. While the Indians added six goals to their account, the Australians succeeded in reducing the margin by three. The match ended in a win for the Indians by 11 goals to 4.

TWO "WIZARDS" MEET.

It is no doubt very pleasing to hear that the Indian tourists are winning all the way by substantial margins and are giving an excellent display of stick-work and team spirit. But the more important news is that they are being cordially welcomed everywhere. At Freemantle, they were entertained to a dinner by some of the most important sporting organisations in West Australia. Rowe speaking for the Cricket Association, said that the Australian Board of Cricket Control hoped to invite an Indian Cricket team in the near future. At Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney, they were accorded similar warm receptions by the Sports and Civic authorities. At the South Australian capital, Dhyan Chand, "the Wizard of the Stick" was introduced to Don Bradman, "the Wizard of the Willow."

WELCOME SIGN OF THE TIMES.

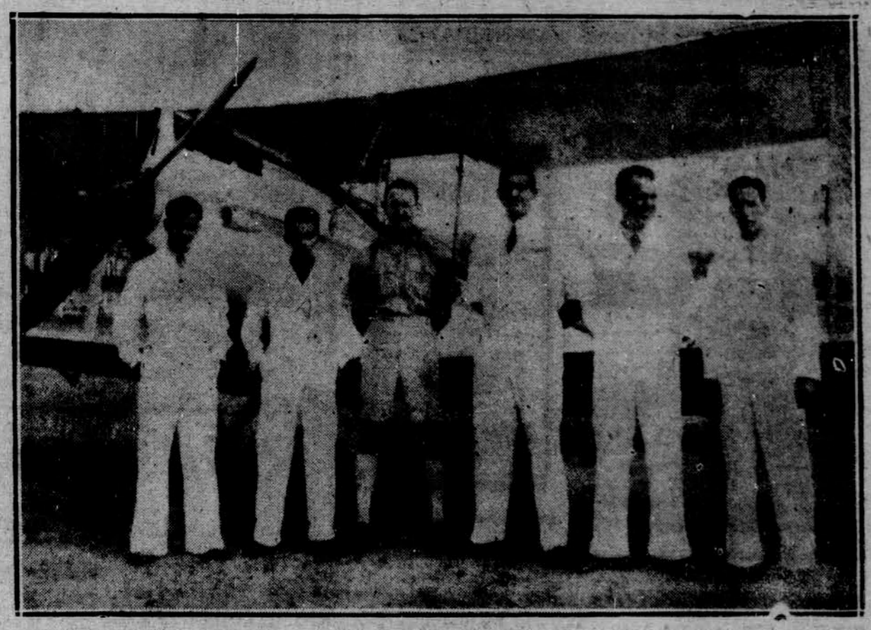
Bradman was called upon to speak by the Lord Mayor. In the course of his speech Bradman expressed his regret that he was unable to join the unofficial team which is to tour India next cold weather. But he understood that the Australian Board of Cricket Control was considering the question of an Indian Cricket Team visiting Australia soon. It is indeed a good sign of the times that these White races are now shaking of their superiority complex and are prepared to entertain coloured peoples in a true sporting manner. If the tourists succeed in leaving behind them a good impression of their sporting character on and off the field, besides winning matches, they would have done some real missionary work on behalf of India.

BOMBAY HOCKEY ANNUAL—1935.

I have received a copy of the Bombay Hockey Annual (1935), published by the Florence Agency. For a publication with eight years' experience, I cannot say it is nicely got up, well worthy of an annual. The publishers will do well to change the size to a little bigger one so that the photographs could be better displayed. Having said that, I must admit that the booklet furnishes a lot of information about local hockey, and the short sketches about some of the leading players are interesting. It would be more interesting if short sketches of the prominent clubs in the city were also included. The history of other big tournaments in the country, besides the Aga Khan, if included, would turn it into a veritable mine of information. I hope the publishers would engage their energies in these direction and bring out the next issue in good time before the Aga Khan Tourney.

Indian Hockey Team's Triumphal Progress

(By J. C. Maitra)



A party of six airmen, including three pupils of the Bombay Flying Club, with their instructor, Mr. A. C. Guzdar (3rd from right), will start from Juhu on the 31st instant on an instructional flight from India to Hendon and back. In the photo from left to right are: Mr. Mulla Feroz (pupil), F. J. Muzumdar (pupil), Flt. Lt. G. V. Carey, Mr. A. C. Gazdar (Chief Instructor, B. F. C.), Mr. P. Stone (Ground Engineer) and Mr. D. N. Bunshah (pupil).

Irrational Uneconomic And Illegal

ARAB PROTEST AGAINST IMMIGRATION OF JEWS INTO PALESTINE

How Britain Has Failed Native Inhabihants

"It is not out of place to declare that the Palestine Arabs stick to the pledges given to them by Great Britain in 1916 through the late King Hussayn to recognise and support their independence and to the principle of self-determination that has been decclared to the world as due by right to all nations who laboured under the same conditions as Palestine, declares the President of the Palestine Arab Party in the course of an appeal to the British Parliament.

EXCEEDING ECONOMIC CONDITION.

It was declared by the Brtish Government in 1922 that "this immigration cannot be so great in volume as to exceed whatever may be the economic capacity of the country at the time to absorb new arrivals." In 1922 the total number of Jewish immigrants was 6,341. This number his inflated by progress until in 1925 it became 33,000, under the assumption that the increase was not "in excess to the economic capacity of the country...."

This assumption has been completely frustrated by the economic crisis of 1926 and after, in a manner that Sir John Campbell, who was sent by the Zionist Organisation to report on the economic capacities of Palestine, showed that the crisis of 1927 and 1928 was due "to the fact that immigrants have come into Palestine in excess of the economic absorbing power of the country."

In its annual report of 1928, the Palestine Government say that "Palestine still suffered from the repercussions of the uneconomic immigration of 1925.."

A SERIOUS DEPARTURE

The Parliamentary Commission of Enquiry of 1929 in its report, referring to the period between 1922 and 1929, during which period the average number of Jewish immigrants was 8,000 per year, says "There is incontestable evidence that in the matter of immigration there has been a serious departure.. from the doctrine accepted.. in 1922, that immigration should be regulated by the economic capacity of the country to absorb new arrivals." In its recommendations the commission says "Immigration should be reviewed with the object of preventing a repetition of the excessive immigration of 1925 and 1926."

Both Sir John Hope Simpson and Mr. French who were sent during 1930 and 1931 to report on land and immigration, generally corroborated the statements of the Parliamentary Commission.

With all this evidence in hand the Palestine Government, presuming, queerly, to act under the principle of economic capacity for absorption, admitted in 1933, abtut 31,000 Jewish immigrants, not to mention the illicit immigrants, whose number, according to the declaration of the High Commissioner at Nablus in September 1933, is not much less than that of legal immigrants, thus making a total of about 50,000. The number of legal immigrants in 1934, which has not been as yet published seems to be more than 50,000

It has been repeatedly stated that this immigration is bringing economic progress into the country. This assumpton has also been repeated during the years of 1924, 25, and 26, that preceded the economic collapse as shown above. Sir Herbert Samuel in his annual report of 1925 states that Jewish immigration brought "unquestionable benefits." Subsequent investigations have proved, as shown above, that this immigration has brought unquestionable harm.

JEWISH POPULATION DOUBLED

This immigration is, furthermore, in direct contravention to article 6 of the Palestine Mandate, which imposes that the "Administration of Palestine while ensuring that the rights and posion of other sections of the population are not prejudiced, shall facilitate Jewish immigration under suitable conditions." Mr. Mills, the Superintendent of Census, shows in his exhaustive census report of 1931, that the increase percentage in the Palestine population between 1922 and 1931 was:

Moslems	28.6 per cent.
Christians	25.2 per cent.
Jews	108.4 per cent.

If the increase in the Jewish population was 108.4 per cent and that of the other sections of the population was roughly 26.9 per cent, in the same period which extends from 1922 to 1931, the Jewish increase for the next ten years, during which the average number of Jewish immigrants sprung up from 8,000 to 30,000 as it was during the last three years, and will spring to 50,000 or even 100,000 as present circumstances lead us to believe, then the Jews will soon become a majority in the country, a position so far exclusively held by non-Jews. Thus the rights and position of other sections of the population will be greatly prejudiced.

AN OMINOUS ASPECT.

Besides these particular legal, social, and economic aspects of the Jewish immigration, there is still another general economic aspect not less dark and ominous.

Mr. Mills in his census report of 1931 says "Without these proportionate increases in imported invisible value (foreign contributions), and in internal production of special supplies surplus to the internal requirements of the country, and so available for sale abroad, it is difficult to see how the rate of increase of subsistence for the population is to keep pace with the growth of that population." "It is, therefore, of interest to imagine Palestine as maintaining a population at its present rates of increase but linked to the world only by its small export trade and by its large mports of value ... before the population overtakes its means of subsistence."

ARAB PEASANT'S PLIGHT.

The lot-viable for a Palestinian Arab family has been calculated by the British experts who reported on lands and settlement, to be 130 dunoms. The average area in possession of Arabs in 1930, however, was found to be only 91 dunoms. In order to save the rural class from indecent living, this tenure should be increased which is obviously impossible, or it should be better used in intensive cultivation.

Even Jewish land authorities have admitted the precarious position of the Arab rural class in an indirect manner, as shown by the following avowal. Mr. Hankin, the greatest Jewish expert on Palestinian lands, addressed a letter to Sir John Hope Simpson dated, July 1931, which partly reads as follows:—

"But we have the possibility of acquiring 100,000 dunoms without having to make any settlement for the tenants, since the acquisition of such an area will not cause harm to anybody and will not oust anybody from his lands; only after this area has been acquired we shall have to see to a proper settlement for the tenants...."

LAND GRABBED BY JEWS

Since the date of this letter not less than 500,000 dunoms of land were acquired by Jews.

Furthermore, the Parliamentary Commission of Enquiry of 1926, forcibly recommended that in considering land requirements of peasantry in Palestine "regard should be had to the certain natusal increase in the present rural population."

It is obvious, therefore, that there are three forces in continual operation to undermine and dissolve the Arab, rural class in Palestine, which is principally an agricultural country, namely (1) Shortage of land to cover the requirements of the fixed lot-viable among the Arabs. (2) The "certain natural increase in the present rural population," which requires continual creation of new lots-viable. (3) Continual increase in the shortage of land in the possession of Arabs by Jewish new acquisitions of land.

In order to stop the advent of a collapse of the Arab rural class the government was urged by the different experts to (1) stop land transfer from Arabs to Jews, and (2) to introduce drastic measures in favour of intensive cultivation by expenditure of an extensive amount of at least two million pounds. The Govenment, however, adopted neither f these measures. The transfer of lands from Arabs to Jews under exceedingly tempting conditions and official economic coersion, is proceeding at an appalingly rapid pace, and the loan of two millions that has been lately floated is being most spend for urban purposes. The result was that large numbers of the rural class became landless and that entire Arab villages are being washed out of existence as is continually proclaimed in the official Gazette of the Palestine Government.

CROWDING OUT THE ARABS.

Palestine is thus being fast swamped by an uneconomic, irrational, and from the point of view of the mandate, illegal Jewish immigration that will naturally end in overpowering and crowding its Arab inhabitants and owners. This end is greatly facilitated by the process of detaching Arabs froc their lands through Jewish aoquisition and subsequent eviction from these lands. The Correspondent of the "London Times," as a result of a study on the spot, stated resently that the Arabs, under this policy, will have the same fate as that of the Red Indians.

No truer statement has been said about the Arabs of Palestine and the consequence of the policy they are labouring under. In order that the Arabs should have no adequate means to oppose this destructive policy, the Government has failed to comply with its obligations as set out in the second part of Article 2 of the mandate for Palestine.

The Palestine Arab case is, therefore, a case of life or death and they appeal to every human being, and particularly those who are responsible for this destructive policy to see that justice is done in the Holy Land.

A railway porter, while unloading packages from a goods train at the Khandwa Station is reported to have met with sudden death.

The "United Press" understands that the polling for the forthcoming bye-election to the Assembly from the Calcutta City Non-Mahomedan Constituency will take place on June 12 next.

WEEK-END FOOTBALL AT PAREL

Portuguese Heroes Beat King's Circle

During the week end three matches were played on the Bengal Club Ground, Parel, under the auspices of the Indian Football League. There was a fair gathering of spectators on both the days. On Saturday the Portuguese Heroes played the Kings Circle F. C. and gained a surprising victory by a solitary goal. The Kings Circle were outplayed almost in every aspect of the game. The Heroes who were altogether a new combination showed excellent team work.

RESULT

PORTUGUESE HEROES	1
KINGS CIRCLE F. C.	Nil

On Sunday the Mahim Sports and the Bombay Keraleeya Samaj tried conclusions in a well contested game. The latter emerged victorious through a lucky goal from the spot-kick. The Samaj showed much improved form than they did when they met the Havero Sports Club in the previous week which had resulted in an one goal draw.

RESULTS

B. K. SAMAJ	1
MAHIM SPORTS	Nil

The second game of the day was between the Bengal Club and the Portuguese Association. There was a keen fight between the old rivals and some really good football was witnessed. The Association gained the verdict by a narrowest margin. The Club forwards had plenty of opportunities to score but their shots were either too feeble or too wide of the mark to be of any avail.

RESULTS

BOMBAY PORTUGUESE	1
BENGAL CLUB	Nil

NEXT WEEK-END'S FIXTURES

June 1.—4-45 p.m. Kings Circle Vs. B. K. Samaj.

5-45 p.m. Havero Sports Vs. Portuguese Association.

June 2:—Bengal Club Vs. Portuguese Heroes.

Bombay City Vs. Mahim Sports.

June 3:—King's Circle Vs. Havero Sports.

Portuguese Association Vs. B. K. Samaj.

REPUGNANT TO HINDU LAW

CALCUTTA, May 27.

Mr. T. C. Mukherjee, First Subordinate Judge of Alipore, passed a decree to day in favour of Miss Latika Ghose (also known as Mrs. Latika Basu), annulling her marriage with Mr. Subodh Kumar Basu an opthalmic surgeon of Calcutta.

Miss Ghose who is a prominent figure in the cultured society of Calcutta, being the neice of Sri Aurobindo, alleged that her marriage with defendent Mr. Basu, which had been gone through in 1924, in the St. Pancras Registry Office, London, was void "ab initio," because the parties could not marry each other according to their personal law, also the law of domicile. Her contention was that at the time of marriage, both the plaintiff and the respondent were domiciled in India and conformed to habits and usages of Hindus and since the parties to marriage were with in the prohibited degrees of relationship their union in wedlock was repugnant to Hindu Law by which they are governed.—United Press.

CHOLERA HAVOC IN BENGAL

Toll Of 780 Deaths For ... Week Ending May 18 ...

CALCUTTA May 27.

In the Bengal Presidency there were altogether 1,440 attacks and 780 deaths from cholera during the week ending 18th May, 1935, against 2,034 and 1,013 in the previous week.

The small-pox figures were 598 and 210 against 632 and 167 while the influenza figures were 101 and 4 against 83, and 23 attacks and 17 deaths from cerebro-spinal meningitis were recorded in the presidency during the week under report as against 16 attacks and 10 deaths in the previous week.

There was no attack or death from plague.—United Press.

Merchant's House Gutted

JUBBULPORE, May 27.

A fire, which gutted the house of a Bohra merchant, causing considerable loss to property, is reported to have broken out last night in Govindganj, a ward of the City. The fire brigade reached the scene and checked the flames from spreading to the adjoining buildings.

No loss of life or any injury to the inmates of the place is reported.—United Press.

AUSTRALIAN TEAM FOR SOUTH AFRICA

The Australian Cricket Board of Control has selected a strong side to tour South Africa during next season.

V. Y. Richardson will captain the side, but the vice-captain will not be chosen until the board meets again in September. The team is as follows:—

V. Y. Richardson, B. A. Barnett, W. A. Brown, A. G. Chipperfield, L. S. Darling, H. I. Ebeling, J. H. Fingleton, L. O'B. Fleetwood-Smith, C. V. Grimmett, S. J. McCabe, E. L. McCormick, L. P. O'Brien, W. A. Oldfield, and W. J. O'Reilly.

During the course of the tour 15 matches, including five Tests, will be played. The Tests will be played at Durban (two), Johannesburg (two), and Cape Town (one).

Ten of the players toured England with W. M. Woodfull last year. Those who did not make that tour are Richardson, Fingleton, McCormick and O'Brien.

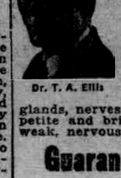
AGA KHAN'S HORSES FOR DERBY

LONDON, May 26.

The Aga Khan declared that he would run Bahram, Hairan and Theft in the Derby, and that they would be ridden by Fox, Gordon Richards and Harry Wragg, respectively.—Reuter.

Glands Made Active and Youthful Vigour Restored In 24 Hours

American Doctor's Discovery Strengthens Blood, Nerves, Body, Memory, Brain, Muscles, and Endurance—Better Than Gland Operations.



Dr. T. A. Ellis

Thanks to the discovery of an American Doctor, it is now possible for those who feel prematurely old, Run-down and Worn-out, to experience again the thrill of Youthful Vigour, Ambition, and Vitality. This great discovery, which is a simple home treatment and can be used secretly by anyone, quickly brings a surplus of vitality and an ability to enjoy the pleasures of life.

No longer is it necessary for you to suffer from Loss of Vigour and Manhood, Weak Memory and Body, Nervousness, Impure Blood, Sickly Skin, Depression and Poor Sleep. Instead you merely take this simple home treatment a few days and you will find that your vigour is restored. No matter what your age, you will find that your gland activity and nerve force is increased and restored. You will find youthful physical power in this discovery, which builds rich, pure blood and literally makes your body tingle with new energy and vitality. This simple home treatment is in pleasant easy-to-take tablet form and thousands who have used it say that it is far better than any other method.

Works in 24 Hours

This new medical discovery, known as Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs, has been tested by thousands in America and has achieved results that seem almost miraculous. It has conquered obstinate cases that had defied all other treatment. It has rescued the young from premature old age and debility. It has made older men as good as new. It has brought happiness beyond all price to thousands who believed that they were old, worn-out, and finished with the joys of life. And the beauty of this remarkable discovery is that it brings results so quickly. In 24 hours you can see and feel a tremendous improvement and within one week it will literally make you a new man.

Doctors Praise Vi-Tabs

Doctors in America, and in many other countries too, say that the Vi-Tabs formula is marvelous for those who are old before their time, Run-down, and Worn-out. For instance Dr. T. A. Ellis, of Canada, recently wrote: "Not only does this formula enrich the blood supply of red corpuscles, but it likewise activates the gland system. This is followed by renewed energy and ambition, particularly gratifying to men and women in middle or older ages." And a widely known Italian doctor, Dr. N. G. Giannini, recently wrote: "Tired-out, Frail and Shrunken bodies sorely need the established system building influence of this formula, which works its splendid effects upon the blood, glands, nerves and liver—improves appetite and brings greater strength to weak, nervous, run-down people."

Guaranteed To Work

Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs are not an experiment. This simple home treatment which can be used with absolute secrecy, is the prescription of an American doctor. It is amazingly successful and is giving new youth, vitality, and energy to millions in America. Because of its remarkable success, Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs are now distributed by chemists here under a guarantee of complete satisfaction. For this reason you should not experiment with questionable drugs which may be drastic and irritating to the delicate gland and nervous system. Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs not only have proved their sterling worth by helping millions of sufferers, but are guaranteed in your own particular case. Put Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs to the test. See for yourself how much younger, stronger, and more vigourous you can feel with this doctor's prescription. Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs must bring you a new feeling of energy, and vitality, and be entirely satisfactory or you simply return the empty package and it costs nothing under the guarantee. You are the sole judge of your own satisfaction. A special, double-strength bottle of 48 Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs costs only Rs. 4, and lasts eight days. As the guarantee fully protects you, you should get your treatment immediately so that you too will know what it is to feel 10 to 20 years younger and full of vigour and vitality. If your chemist fails to supply you with the genuine Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs, do not take chances with any imitation or substitute, but write Muller MacLean, Bombay.

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Vaishak Vad 11, 1991.
Muslim: Safar 24 1353.
Parsi: Adar 24 1304
Sunrise: 6h. 2m.
Sunset 7h. 11m.
High Tide: 8-46; 20-36.
Low Tide: 2-19; 14-40.

WEDNESDAY, May 29.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

FRIDAY, May 31.

Results of Matriculation Examination, 2 p.m.

MONDAY, June 3.

King Emperor's Birthday: Public Holiday.

INSTITUTE OF BOOK-KEEPERS (LONDON.)

Examination in Book-keeping of the above Institute will be held in 4 grades Viz: Preparatory, Elementary, Associates, (A.I.B.) and Fellows (F.I.B.) at the Laxmi Tutorial and Commercial Institute, Opp. B.B. and C.I. Rly. Stn., Dadar, Bombay on Tuesday the 4th June 1935 from 6 to 8-30 p.m.

Forms of applications and other particulars can be had from the Local Examination Representative, C/o The Laxmi Tutorial and Commercial Institute, Opp. B.B. & C.I. Rly. Stn. Dadar, Bombay.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Colombo, the Straits Settlements, China and Japan per S.S. "Carthage" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6-30 p.m. on Thursday the 30th instant.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The Homeward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Ranchi" with the mails from Bombay of the 18th instant arrived at Port Said at 6 p.m. on the 26th instant and left there at 11 p.m. the same day.

The outward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Carthage" with the Mails from London of 16th instant arrived at Aden at 4 a.m. on the 26th idem and left there at 9 a.m. the same day.

In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 3 p.m. on Thursday the 30th instant.

The "Carthage" will sail from Ballard Pier for China and Japan at 11 p.m. the same day.

The N. Y. K. Steamer "Ginyo Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on the 26th instant, and is due to arrive here on Thursday morning the 30th May.

PRESS WORKERS' UNION.

A meeting of the members of the Managing Committee of the Bombay Press Workers' Union will be held to-morrow (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the office of the Union 134 Medows Street Fort to review the work done and to chalk out future programme.

POST OFFICE HOLIDAY.

As Monday the 3rd June 1935, will be observed as a Post Office holiday, on account of His Majesty the King Emperor's Birthday, the latest hour of posting registered correspondence for the Air Mails closing on that day at the Bombay General Post Office will be:—

3-00 p.m. Saturday the 1st June 1935 (1-6-1935).

The latest hour of posting at the Town Sub-offices should be regulated accordingly.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

PATHE—"Les Miserables." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"David Copperfield" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"The King of Paris" and "The First Reel Mickey Mouse Cartoon in Techni Colour." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Ghar-Jamai" Daily at 5, 8-0 and 10-30 p.m.
SWASTIK—"Broken Heart." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Blind Adventure." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
GLOBE—"Night Bird." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MINERVA—"Chandrasena." Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Usha." Daily at 5-30, 8-0 and 10-30 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Do-Ghadi-Ki-Moj." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Kalkoot." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
SUPER—"Noor-e-Yaman." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
PALACE—"Tarzan and his Mate." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EDWARD—"Gordon of Ghost City" Serial, last instl.). Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

12-0 noon. Time Signal. Selection of Indian Music. (Hindustani Records.) 1-0 p.m. Available Market Rates. European Lunch Hour Selection. 2-0 p.m. A Relay from Rotary Club. 2-30 p.m. Close down.

5-0 p.m. Ladies Talk by Beth. 5-30 p.m. European Programme. Relay of Music from Capitol Cinema. 6-30 p.m. Dance Music. Harry Roy and His Orchestra. Nat Gonella and His Georgians. (Parlaphone). 7-30 p.m. A Song Recital. Negro Spirituals sung by Paul Robson, Bass. Ballads sung by John McCormick, Tenor. 8-0 p.m. Empire Relay. 8-30 p.m. Talk: The language game. (English) A Weekly chat on how to play it. By Adolf Myers. Indian Programme. General News in Hindi and Commercial News. 9-20 p.m. Light Music. By Bai Tarajan of Godag. 10-30 p.m. God Save the King-Emperor. Close down.

Empire Broadcasting

7-30 p.m. Big Ben. The Torquay Municipal Orchestra, leader, Harold F. Petts; conductor Ernest W. Goss. Edward Reach (Tenor). Relayed from the Pavilion, Torquay. 8-5 p.m. Sports Talk.* 8-20 p.m. Gossip Hour—7th Edition, compared by Cecil Madden, consisting of novelties, visitors, characters, music and types, followed by a comedy dramatic sketch, "All in the Night's Work", by S. E. Reynolds. 8-50 p.m. Light Classical Concert. The Portland String Quartet; Alan Bartlett (Violin), Ralph Nickolson (Violin), Violet Brough (Viola), and Barbara Amor-Wright (Violoncello). Leonie Zifado (Soprano). 9-45 p.m. Dance Music. 10-00 p.m. The News. 10-15 p.m. Dance Music (cont'd). 10-30 p.m. Close down.

DAVID COPPERFIELD BACK IN REGAL

Charles Dickens' immortal classic "David Copperfield" is to be revived at the Regal commencing to-day for four days, upto Friday 31st May. The film requires little introduction, the fact that it is on its 8th weeks' run in London speaks eloquently for itself. Those who have not already seen the film should not miss this opportunity, whilst a second visit will certainly not be in vain.

KARNATAKA SAHITYA PARISHAT

The Secretary of the Karnataka Sahitya Parishat writes: The Kannada Literary Festival of Special Lectures and other Educational and Cultural Activities, organised by the Parishat from the 25th April to the 2nd May has been a great success. A donation of Rs. 1,000 has been promised by Prof. B. M. Srikantia, to the permanent Funds of the Parishat.

BOMBAY MERCHANT HONOURED

(From A Correspondence.)

At a special gathering held at Orchha House, Bombay, the Maharaja of Orchha was pleased to confer the honour of "Tazim" on Seth Prithiviraj Sarupchand, a prominent merchant and industrialist of Bombay. His Highness also presented an elephant and some gold to the House of Sarupchand Prithiviraj in perpetuity, a distinction highly coveted in Rajputana States.

The House of Seth Prithiviraj Sarupchand originally hails from Jaipur State. Some hundred years back Sarupchand Prithiviraj, founder of the firm, came to Bombay and started businessi n an humble way. By dint of his ability, perseverance and business integrity he soon achieved a name and to-day the firm of Sarupchand Prithiviraj is one of the leading firms in the city having branches in all important cities of India. Seth Prithiviraj is well-known in Bombay and Rajputana for his munificent charities.

Seth Ramchandraji Loyalka, Seth Govindram Sekasaria, Mr. Narayandasji Megharaj, Mr. Jwaladutta Pilani and many other prominent merchants who hail from Rajputana attended the function.

THE REGAL
(Fully Air-Cooled and Air-Conditioned)
DAILY, at 6-30 & 10 p.m.
M.-G.-M.'s Great Picture
DAVID COPPERFIELD
FOR A FEW DAYS ONLY—
So Don't Miss it!

THE CAPITOL
THE LAST DAY
at 6-30 & 10 p.m.
"THE KING OF PARIS"
with
CEDRIC HARDWICKE
in conjunction with
FIRST ALL-COLOUR
MICKEY MOUSE
FEATURETTE
FROM TO-MORROW
REVIVALS OF
JACK BUCHANAN
MUSICALS!
WEDNES.
"YES, Mr. BROWN"
THURS. & FRI.
"THAT'S A GOOD GIRL"

Ottawa Scheme Of Preferences Negatived

Why Increased Drawback On Linseed Oil Export?

CAWNPORE MERCHANTS PROTEST, BUT GOVT. KEEP MUM

The Committee of the Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry (Cawnpore) some time back addressed a communication to the Government of India in the Department of Commerce inviting their attention to a recent order issued by the Board of Trade in the United Kingdom under which re-exporters of linseed oil from the United Kingdom are allowed a larger drawback of duty on linseed oil. They understood from the trade concerned that the effect of this order would be that whatever advantage the Indian linseed oil would secure under the Ottawa scheme of preferences against continential linseed oil would be negatived by the allowing of drawback of £3 per ton to re-exporters of linseed oil or goods manufactured from linseed oil. The Committee requested the Government of India to investigate this question and represent to the authorities in the United Kingdom to secure full effect of preference allowed to Indian linseed and linseed oil.

GOVT. REFUSE TO MOVE

The Government of India replied saying that the allowance of drawback has been a part of the tariff structure of the United Kingdom for a number of years prior to the Ottawa Conference and its existence is not overlooked in the negotiations of the Trade Agreement with the United Kingdom concluded at the Conference. The Government further stated that they have had under continuous observation the effects of these drawbacks on the preference enjoyed by the Indian linseed in the United Kingdom and that the recent reports from London show that trading was active in new crop Indian linseed at a satisfactory premium above Argentine linseed. Under the circumstances, the Government did not propose to take any further action in the matter.

To this, the Committee of the Federation have sent a communication on Friday the 24th May, 1935 in the course of which they say:—

"DRAW-BACK" SYSTEM OVERLOOKED

"The Committee are fully cognisant of the fact that the allowance of drawback had been a part of the tariff structure of the United Kingdom for a number of years prior to the Ottawa Conference. The Committee, however, have no grounds to believe that the existence of such a system of drawback was not overlooked by the Government of India's delegation to the Ottawa Conference in the negotiation of the trade agreement then. In their Report to Government (vide paragraphs 54 and 55), they have fully dealt with the preference which the United Kingdom gave to Indian linseed by the imposition of a duty of 10 per cent. on non-Indian linseed but there is nowhere any mention of the drawback which the British crushers received on imports of linseed from Argentine, which drawback practically nullified the probable effects of the 10 per cent. preference. The drawback was not also mentioned in the Appendix 1 annexed to the Report submitted by the Government of India to the Assembly on the working of the Ottawa scheme of preferences. To understand fully the implications of the preferences given, the Government of India ought to have indicated against all items the amount of drawback allowed against preferences allowed to Indian imports. The margin of preference shown in the said Appendix is 10 per cent against imports of linseed and £3-10s. per ton against imports of linseed oil, but these do not indicate the correct position as regards the preference given to these commodities, as drawback to the extent of 18s. per ton in case of linseed and £3 per ton in case of linseed oil is allowed by the Board of Trade in the United Kingdom.

GOVT. KEEP MUM

The Committee of the Federation in their letter No. F. 36 dated 7th January, 1935, definitely stated that the drawback allowed to re-exporters of linseed oil or goods manufactured from linseed oil has been increased by the Board of Trade in the United Kingdom from £2 to £3 per ton. To this statement, there has not been any direct reply from the Government of India. The Committee, therefore, urge that the Government of India should be pleased to ascertain from the Board of Trade whether such an increase in the allowance of drawback has actually taken place, as they feel that the present preference for linseed oil from India amounts to merely 10 shillings per ton against £3-10s. stipulated upon under the Ottawa scheme of preferences. This materially affects the preferential position which the Indian linseed oil is expected to occupy against non-Empire linseed oil. The Government should, therefore, ascertain from the Board of Trade the reasons for increasing the allowance of drawback and examine the effects of such an increase on the linseed oil export from India to the United Kingdom.

INCREASE IN ARGENTINE IMPORT

As regards the export of linseed to the United Kingdom, the latest figures indicate that the imports of linseed into the United Kingdom for the 12 months ending with 31st March, 1935, decreased by 65,000 tons as compared to the imports for the year ending with 31st March, 1934, while imports of linseed from Argentine into the United Kingdom for the corresponding periods increased by 10,300 tons (vide Linseed Circular No. 16 of 1935 issued by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, Simla). That there has been a substantial fall in the imports of Indian linseed against a considerable increase in the imports from Argentine requires no forther elucidation. The figures indicate that the decline in the import of Indian linseed into the United Kingdom has already set in and the position will get aggravated more and more as the full effects of the drawback which, the Committee understand, was allowed since October last, will begin to operate in this particular trade. The Committee, therefore, suggest that the Government of India should not merely ascertain the reasons from the Board of Trade regarding the increase in the allowance of drawback but should investigate its effect upon the trade and should represent to the Government of the United Kingdom the harmful effect of the recent order, indications of which can already been seen in the decline of import of Indian linseed into the United Kingdom. The Committee would like to know what the Government of India intend to do in the matter.

OBJECTIONABLE SYSTEM

The Committee have further to submit, for the consideration of the Gvernment of India that the very system of allowing drawback against import duties under certain conditions by the Board of Trade in the United Kingdom is open to objection on the ground that while the import duties are intended to afford some preference to Empire goods and can be changed only by the Legislature of the country, the preference granted thereunder can be vitiated to a considerable extent by an order of the Board of Trade allowing greater drawback in respect of non-Empire goods. The case of increase in the drawback from £2 to £3 in case of linseed oil affords a very striking illustration as to how the preference can be nullified under certain circumstances. The Committee trust, therefore, that the Government of India should examine very carefully the very system of giving drawback which prevails at present in the customs administration of the United Kingdom and that they should represent to the Government of the United Kingdom the harmful effects of such a system on India's exports of raw materials to that country."

B. P. C. C. DROPS ABSENTEE CLAUSE

No Lapse Of Membership For Non-Attendance At Meetings

VOLUNTEER CORPS FOR EACH WARD

A special meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee was held on Monday at the Congress House with Mr. K. F. Nariman, President in the chair.

The committee resolved to delete the clause in the near constitution of the B. P. C. C., which stated that the membership of the B. P. C. C., would automatically lapse if a member absented himself or herself from the meetings of the Committee for two consecutive months.

By the deletion of this clause, the membership shall not cease though the member may be absent for more than two months.

Immediately after this meeting the ordinary monthly meeting was held.

CORPS OF 50 VOLUNTEERS.

A resolution was moved to the effect that the District Congress Committee be recommended to organise volunteer Corps consisting of 50 volunteers in each Ward.

Mr. S. K. Patil, as Secretary of the B. P. C. C., narrating his experience regarding the various corps in the city, paid a tribute to the Gandhi Seva Sena and the Bombay National Guards, who were always ready for service in response to the Congress call.

He said that the formation of such corps in various wards was no doubt desirable and he hoped that with due regard to all other conditions and circumstances, such volunteer organisations in the several wards of the city should be formed so that they might serve the Congress and the country better. He ascertained the views of the office-bearers in the Ward Congress Committees and so far only one from amongst them had offered to organise a volunteer corps in A ward, while he had yet to hear from the other wards.

The resolution was adopted.

RAILWAY TIMINGS

G. I. P. Railway

MAILS AND EXPRESS TRAINS.
Timings at Victoria Terminus.

Trains	Arrivals. H.M.
Madras Mail	6 00
Peshawar and Lucknow Express	6 15
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	7 30
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki	8 15
Madras Express	10 15
Deccan Queen	10 23
Punjab Mail	10 45
Poona Mail	11 40
Nagpur Express	13 55
Poona Fast Passenger	15 25
Poona Express	19 25
Allahabad Express	20 10
	Departures. H.M.
Allahabad Express	7 00
Poona Express	8 15
Poona Fast Passenger	11 50
Madras Express	13 55
Poona Mail	15 30
Deccan Queen	17 15
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	17 50
Punjab Mail	18 50
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki	21 45
Madras Mail	22 00
Nagpur Express	23 10
Peshawar and Lucknow Express	23 00

B. B. & C. I. Railway.

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ARRIVALS AT BOMBAY CENTRAL.

		H.M.
No. 8	Up Passenger	5 35
No. 20	Up Delhi Express	6 00
No. 2	Up Gujarat Mail	7 00
No. 10	Up Kathiawar Mail	7 40
No. 4	Up Frontier Mail	8 30
	do on Saturdays	8 35
No. 12	Up Passenger	14 20
No. 16	Up Kathiawar Express	19 05
No. 6	Up Passenger	20 55

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY CENRAL.

		H.M.
No. 15	Down Kathiawar Express	8 45
No. 9	Down Passenger	8 55
No. 11	Down Passenger	13 25
No. 1	Down Gujarat Mail	20 25
No. 3	Down Frontier Mail	21 30
No. 5	Down Kathiawar Mail	21 45
No. 19	Down Delhi Express	22 00
No. 7	Down Passenger	22 15

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER. H.M.

Frontier Mail (on Saturday only

(Continued from Col. 7).

booth but his poverty prevented him from doing so.

Further hearing was postponed to Thursday next.

Mr. S. H. Pardiwalla with Mr. Jaffarabadwalla appeared for the petitioner.

Mr. Clubwalla represented the Municipal Commissioner. The sixteen Corporators, who were all cited as respondents were represented by Messrs. I. J. Samson, Nicholson, Verde and Mazumdas.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

Birth Control Movement In Bombay

It is a matter for deep regret that the birth control movement has not made any considerable headway in Bombay. In this respect, Bombay has much to learn from Madras, where the movement has gained much ground and enjoys the support of such eminent persons as High Court Judges, a fact approvingly referred to by the Census Commissioner in his report. Even the reactionary Justice Ministry sponsored a measure for opening birth control clinics in all Government hospitals, though the measure had to be ultimately dropped owing chiefly to clerical opposition. The apathy of the people of Bombay in the movement is truly deplorable. Recently, the City Fathers, actuated by antediluvian notions of morality, turned down the suggestion for starting birth control clinics in the city. That ought not, however, deter public-spirited citizens from making vigorous attempts to preach the gospel of birth control and prevent the unnecessary suffering caused to women by indiscriminate child-bearing.

It is necessary to emphasise, however, that birth control propaganda should be carried along right lines. It would be absurd to suggest, as Prof. Carr-Saunders does in his book "Population and Peace," that birth control is the panacea for all the political and economic ills of the modern world. At a time when there is so much talk of over-production and necessity for curtailing production, it would simply be ridiculous to base the argument for birth control on the Malthusian dogma of production not keeping pace with the increase in population. Equally absurd would it be to say that overpopulation is the cause of war, and that if only population were checked by means of birth control, there would be no wars in future. Only Socialism with its creed of freedom for all nations and more equal distribution of wealth can solve the problems of the modern world. Birth control is no substitute for Socialism. The case for birth control should be based on the ground that too many and too quick pregnancies are undesirable from the point of view of the mother's health, and that it (birth control) helps to achieve this object.

Madras Graduates In Bombay

Mr. Satyamurti was perhaps not joking when he said the other day that he was surprised to hear that there was grave unemployment among the graduates in Kumbakonam, as he had thought that all of them must have gone to Bombay. It is a fact that since the beginning of the economic depression a large number of graduates from all over the Madras Presidency have come over to Bombay to seek their fortune. They seem to be under the impression that they have only to go to Bombay to secure employment. But within a short time of their arrival, they learn the bitter truth that the prospects of getting employment in Bombay are not brighter than in any other place. It is necessary, that these unfortunate young men should be informed of the actual state of affairs in Bombay, so that they may not cherish hopes which are unlikely to be fulfilled and may be saved the unnecessary expenses involved in their injudicious "job-hunting." That task may well be performed by responsible institutions of Madrasi residents in Bombay.

Why He Presided Over Voters' Meeting

Virchand Shah Gives Evidence In Mandvi Ward Election Dispute Case

Mr. Virchand Pannachand Shah, who presided over a public meeting of the voters of the Mandvi Ward, to draw the attention of the Municipal Commissioner, Bombay, to the alleged malpractices at the Municipal elections held on January 22 last, was examined as a witness on Monday before Mr. A. A. Chitre, Small Causes Court.

The hearing of the petition filed by Kanji Udeshi praying that the election of 16 Corporators from the 'B' Ward, be set aside on grounds of irregularities and malpractices which, the petitioner alleged, took place at the polling booth, was resumed.

Mr. Virchand Pannachand Shah deposed that he was a voter from the Mandvi Ward, representing his firm carrying on business in import and export. He said he was a graduate of the Bombay University and formerly member of the Municipal Corporation and Secretary of the All India Jain Educational Board and Hon. Secretary of the Mahavir Jain Vidyalaya at Gowalia Tank.

On January 22 last, he went to the polling booth to exercise his vote. Witness went to the ballot-clerk to receive his ballot-card and found 4 other merchants standing there. Three of them were told that votes had already been exercised in heir names. Witness found two persons standing behind the ballot-clerk at the table, where witness received his ballot-card, and these two persons were canvassing for a candidate.

WHY HE PRESIDED OVER MEETING

Witness presided over a public meeting held at Mandvi on February 10 last. The instance of the three merchants who were disappointed as hey had been impersonated, had influenced him in accepting the presidentship of the meeting.

Cross-examined, witness said that there was absolutely no opposition to the resolutions passed at the meeting drawing the attention of the Municipal Commissioner to the irregularities and malpractices and asking him to take steps to prevent their repetition. Witness agreed to preside because he felt it was his duty to express the opinion of the voters and it was not everybody who could come forward to preside over such a meeting and accept the responsibility for its conduct. The resolutions were passed unanimously.

NEVER DENIED OPPORTUNITY.

Asked if witness denied opportunity to some speakers who wanted to oppose the resolutions, witness emphatically refuted the charge and said that on the other hand, he exercised great discrimination in selecting the speakers who, he wanted, should observe utmost decency and decorum, in presenting their views.

Kazi Mahomed Attaullah, an unsuccessful candidate in the same election was next examined. He said that before coming to India, he was a merchant in Arabia for a period of about 25 years and for some time principal of the Arabic College in Mecca. He owned the Hedjaz Printing Press in Bombay, where printing in various Islamic languages was undertaken.

Witness gave a description of the election scenes and said that ballot-cards were brought outside the enclosure and were offered for sale.

SOCIAL WORKER'S DUTY

In the course of his cross-examination, witness said that as a social worker, he very much wished to expose all the irrigularities which took place at the polling

(Continued In Col. 5).

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BOMBAY: TUESDAY, MAY 28, 1935

CONGRESS AND SOCIALISM

The Kerala Congress Socialists' Conference, held at Calicut on Monday, is but one of the many Socialists' conferences that are being held in various parts of the countrq. These clearly testify to the steady trend of Indian public opinion towards Socialism, both within the Congress and outside it. The rise of the Congress Socialist Party and its unmistakable successes at various meetings and conferences generally dominated by the Congress prove the vigour and growing popularity of the Party. None need be surprised at the rapid growth of Socialism in India. The movement is indeed fast spreading all over the world, as it is bound to spread wherever social injustice prevails, wherever society is based on the exploitation of the toiling many by the more or less parasitic few. In India such exploitation is as rampant as anywhere else and is aggravated by the peoples' subjection to alien rule. It was inevitable that the movement for national freedom should be sooner or later supported by one for reconstruction of society on Socialistic lines. And the inevitable has happened.

Kindred Movements

Some fear that the two movements, the Nationalist and Socialist, are likely to be in conflict and not to support each other. But the fear is shown to be groundless by the very success of the Congress Socialist Party. The Party's loyalty to Socialist principles is undeniable. And most of its members have also demonstrated in various ways their loyalty to the Congress and the general struggle for national freedom. Here and there may be noticeable some friction between Socialist Congressmen and non-Socialist ones. But on the whole the Nationalist and the Socialist movements in India are bound to support each other, if only because both movements seek to secure freedom, political and economic, to the masses. And only by joint action on the part of the leaders of the two movements can such freedom be secured at an early date. Referring to the relations between the Congress and the Socialists, Mr. M. R. Masani, the President of the Kerala Socialists' Conference said:—

The real reply to those who would urge secession from the Congress and the formation of an independent Socialist Party is, however, that the Indian National Congress is to-day the only effective mass organisation in this country. Pledged as it is to complete Independence, it is the only effective anti-imperialist organisation in India. To keep away from such an organisation because you cannot at one gulp make it swallow your entire programme is to isolate your Party and to stultify yourself.

Close connection between the Congress and the Socialists will be a source of strength to both the bodies.

Concentrate On Work

It is necessary, however, that there should be hearty co-operation between the Socialists and others in the Congress fold. It should not be difficult to secure such co-operation if only the Congress workers lay stress on the many points of agreement about the actual tasks ahead instead of emphasising differences about the details of distribution of power and wealth among the people under Swaraj. All sensible people agree that the most urgent task now is how to get Swaraj for the country. That is a stupendous task and it does not behove anybody to add to its difficulties by harping on differences of opinion on the less urgent tasks. All agree that Swaraj is unattainable unless the masses are well organised both in the villages and the towns. Now, the precise methods of organising them may well vary. Socialists urge some special ways of their own and claims superiority for them over other methods. They cannot do better than demonstrate the potency of their methods by actually organising selected villages and towns in every province. The best way to secure maximum co-operation between the various parties in the Congress is to concentrate one's best energies on work rather than on academic discussion.

Women's International Congress

Certain features of the Twelfth Women's International Suffrage Congress, which met some time ago at Istambul, deserve to be better appreciated in this country than they seem to have been. The Congress brought together women of various nationalities and races, and the number of delegates amounted to nearly three hundred—India sending two—Mme. Hussein and Begum Hamid Ali. The venue of the Congress was in itself very significant. Nothing has been so conspicuous in modern Turkey as the emancipation of her women, and Istambul can well be said to be the formal endorsement of her new exalted position. The Turkish woman has well been able to hold her head high as the hostess of the Congress, thanks mainly to the freedom conferred upon her—almost without a struggle, as Mme. Latife Bekir, the head of the Turkish women's Union pointed out,—by Kemal Ataturk—to give him his new title. The main task before the Congress was of course to stress the sisterhood of women all over the world. As Madame Halide Edib in her recent Indian tour emphasised more than once, women are really one and indivisible. The mission they have to fulfil and the problems they have to face are the same wherever you go on the face of the globe. Woman does indeed transcend the artificial and unnatural barriers which divide humanity, and thus an international gathering of women is at once the hope and portent of a real international peace.

Taking stock of the present situation of the Feminist movement, two marked out and apparently contradictory tendencies are obvious. While there has been a welcome change in the status of the Eastern Eve, while Turkey, Egypt, India, all are unloosening, if not breaking, the shackles of masculine dominance, the Western woman is finding herself forced to part with many of her hard-earned liberties. While in their struggle for freedom, the men and women of many oriental nations are fighting shoulder to shoulder, in the occident the male in his fight with the octopus of economic depression is relentlessly suppressing the female. There is almost a touch of the elemental regarding the whole issue. Wherever woman is in a position to compete with man to the latter's detriment, she is put down with a heavy hand. While those retrograde and reactionary tendencies are clearly marked in every European country—Britain not excluded—they have reached their zenith in Germany. Nazism has well nigh made an apotheosis of the subservience of women. She is penalised severely, solely due to her sex. Most of her privileges are withdrawn, she is ousted from her job, and the doors of independent vocations are barred against her. She is relegated to the traditional role of the 'Hans-fran' and the three K's.—the kitchen, the children and the Church—comprise her entire earthly existence!

The Istambul Congress, therefore was faced with a curious and critical paradox. So long the European women have dominated such gatherings and served as guides and philosophers to their less advanced sisters, but at Istambul Western women seemed to take a second place to Eastern women! One of the main themes of discussion in the congress was the future collaboration between the West and the East. A time has indeed come when the light that is refulgent here, must help to rekindle the parent flame. The congress was thus greatly useful in giving a message of hope and succour to the oppressed women in the West. The Indian representatives rightly pointed out that, though much leeway has been made by Eastern womanhood, they still lay under the oppressive regime of a degraded polygamy which is yet followed by many oriental nations. We in the East must also take proper cognizance and learn a lesson from the reaction in the west. With all the talk of equality of sexes, it cannot be denied, man remains the master yet. The freedom, which woman enjoys is less intrinsic and more 'by-your-leave', as has been so unfortunately stressed in the very home of liberty now. There is thus much uphill struggle for woman, yet. A procees of consolidation seems to be the first essential. For the rest, we can only echo the words of Lady Astor 'women who have lost the rights they had gained, must not give up hope; justice would be rendered to them in the end.'

COL. LAWRENCE'S ROLE

By ("JE SUIS PARTOUT".)

F. K. must be congratulated for stressing the obvious in his "He Refused Honours" published in these columns the other day, although one must say his imaginary 'cause celebre', is a shade too romantic and . . . er . . . . the facts ("Gentlemen of the jury, you must consider the facts dispassionately and not allow free reins to your imagination whose activities may ordinarily be admirable") of the case, the evidence recorded by the first harvest of Press clipping in obit, rather let 'him' down about a deliberate suppression of a fact unpalatable to the Empire-builders in regard to the tale of Col. Lawrence's role.

* * * *

I am not doubting, for a single moment, about F. K. being (analogous to the person in Eddie Cantor's song— 'the boy' friend of my girl-friend of my . . or is it the other way round?) the confidant of Lawrence's confidant and the authenticity of the "great truth about Lawrence'. But every obit. says it. And would it surprise F. K. very much if I told him that it would be inconceivable for any person of normal intelligence to associate Lawrence with the kind of "most intimate friends' who went about buttonholing people and telling them about that poor, old, chap Teddy (or Dick, is it?) whom that blighter of the War off; guy let down very badly .. Very bad, very bad indeed: the poor fellow is eating his heart out?

* * * *

Excuse me, it is not done outside the two-penny fiction: it is simply 'NOT' done, do you hear? What is more, Lawrence never lost the good opinion of the Empire-builders.

* * * *

We have heard a lot about 'letting down the Arabs'. There's the story about some gentleman of His Majesty's Household, whispering at a royal reception—Col. Lawrence, permit me to express my very great surprise at confronting you an officer of the H.M.'s army, in this Arab dress' and the Col. sharply retorting, 'when a man has to serve two masters, etc., etc.'. He broke his heart, did he? We all do, more or less: it was not "une affaire du occur," anyway. And if he did, what the d . . . . did he mean by joining the air-force or tinkering engines for the War Office or whatever it was as I believe he actually did? Does F. K. imagine we could swallow all these penny romantic newspaper yarns about the disappointed lover when Lawrence's whole career is before us? And there is not much mystery about it either. He was smart at his Intelligence job, that is all.

* * * *

The whole point is that Col. Lawrence remains a hero of the British Empire and that it, at any time, he had had his differences with the 'fellows in the War Office or in Downing Street, they were like lovers' quarrels. That does not justify my getting excited over it and making an ass of myself.

THE WORLD & ITS WAYS

A Weekly Survey Of International Situation

By K. T. SHAH.

Talk about the impending reconstruction of tre British Ministry and of a general election in the autumn has become so persistent that one must perforce recognise that there may be more than a grain of truth in it. What precisely will be the issue on which they would appeal to the country remains to be seen; but, the Conservative Government may not unreasonably hope that they would be returned with a decent, homogeneous, working majority. So far as one can see to-day, the only issues are those relating to national recovery and international security; and on these the position of the National Government will very likely appeal to the majority of electors. That Recovery is only in appearance and, even so, not to the pre-Depression limit is not realised by the voter. That the present economic situation and policy of Britain contain the seeds of an inevitable decline of economic supremacy or Imperial mastery is wilfully disregarded by even those who can perceive below the surface. And so what the National Government, which is synonymous with the Conservative Party to-day, has achieved may well pass muster with the average elector. The Currency War is still in progress; and Britain heads the list of those countries, which are accused by her writers and statesmen as engrossed in a policy of narrow economic nationalism. But these are, if anything, special recommendations in the eye of the bulk of the constituencies for the present regime; and so, if an Election takes place in November, the chances of the Tories returning to power are by no means desperate. Labour, indeed, would not be in such insignificant numbers as to-day; and Mr. Lloyd George's clever move for a re-deal may, quite conceivably, raise the fortunes of the Liberals. It is, however, a dark horse for the present; and may provide a surprise result, that need not altogether be discounted even to-day.

Cabinet Changes

As for the changes in the Cabinet personnel, if Mr. Baldwin becomes the Prime Minister, it may be taken as a sure sign that the next election would be fought directly on Party lines. The movement for "Baldwin Must Go,' which was rather rampageous a year or two ago, is now but little heard; and the Conservative leader is secure in the saddle for another term of five years as Prime Minister, with very little chance of being shaken out of it by the Churchills or the Chamberlains. The refusal of a few Die-Hard Tories like the Duchess of Athol to follow the Government whip, or Baldwin's leadership, is no indication of the waning prestige of the mediocre but honest and therefore highly respected Tory leader. Other changes in the Cabinet, if they are made, would not have the same importance, as the change of Premiers; though, if it ever materialises, the substitution at the Foreign Office of Mr. Anthony Eden for Sir John Simon may have something more than a purely local, or personal, significance. There is hardly any essential difference in the guiding principles of Foreign Policy, either of Simon or of Eden; but the personality of the Lord Privy Seal seems to have made a mark, which the ex-Liberal Leader and Learned Counsel cannot equal. The only place Sir John can be pitchforked into if this substitution takes effect is the Woolsack; and there are not people wanting who suggest that the present occupant, Lord Sankey, should be made Viceroy of India. The Lord Chancellor is, however, verging upon 70; and the Viceroyalty is an exacting charge, despite the Willingdon tradition, which requires a younger man. Lord Sankey's ability no one need dispute; nor even his competence for the post, if he decides to accept. But there are other claimants,—like Lord Linlithgow, even if we leave out General Smuts,—whom the present Government cannot ignore. Perhaps all the Labour Ministers and Simon will be superannuated, or sent to the Lords; and so mercifully put out of agony, without their realising the trick played upon them. But speculation on such points is useless, as it is immaterial.

Attitude Towards Germany

France has been making, according to Reuter reports, herculean efforts to maintain the Gold Standard; and the present value of the Franc. There is no trade necessity for France to be driven to such a change; and the huge rentier vote would dislike another devaluation, which would still further shrink the traditional stocking in the chimney. Even the communists, who are reported to have won signal successes at the Municipal elections, are said to be supporting the Flandin regime, and its determination to maintain the Gold Standard. Communists cannot be so brazenly dishonest as the British or

(Continued on page 9).

Frankly Speaking

ATTLEE "DEFENDS" INDIA.

Our London correspondent reports an incident in the House of Commons in which Major Attlee sought to reply to a sneering remark about 'Suttee' made by a Tory member. It is apparently a very minor incident but it is certainly an illuminating commentary on British Labour's sympathy for and championship of India. Major Attlee, as our correspondent points out, has been a member of the Simon Commission, a member of the Round Table Conference, the leader of the Labour group on Indian affairs and is generally regarded as the Labour Party's expert on India. But how did he justify his knowledge and "Socialist" sympathy in the Commons? Here is the relevant extract:—

Sir John Withers (C. Cambridge University) intervened to say that he had always understood that Indian widows were burnt.

Major Attlee: That was some time ago. I don't think the number of burnt widows is very large now.

We do not, here, propose to say anything about the Tory gentleman who represents a constituency of honourable and learned gentlemen. But Major Attlee's answer which implies that "Suttee" is still practised, though not in "very large" numbers, is unworthy of the professions of the man and his party. Was he defending India or was he trying in a more subtle but still more repulsive way to misrepresent, even to libel, this country?

SINO-JAP CLASH AGAIN.

There is a recrudescence of trouble between China and Japan on the borders of Manchukuo. As usual, it is the Chinese who are to blame! Chinese authorities failed to curb anti-Japanese activities of Chinese Irregulars (a variation evidently on Chinese bandits) in the demilitarised zone. And Japan was compelled to invade it with the result that, according to Japanese communique, 300 Chinese Irregulars were killed, the Japanese losing six killed and three wounded. These unfortunate encounters, always, we are told, directly due to Chinese sins, are a long drawn series, each one culminating in further expansion of Japanese sovereignty over Chinese territory. And one wonders whether they will end finally, if at all, in Peking changing hands.

IL DUCE'S ASSURANCE

Possessed as he is by the war complex, one can only pity Signor Mussolini's inability "to believe in the possibility of the limitation of armaments or the prohibition of any methods of war." His single-track imagination renders him incapable of realising the miseries that will be attendant on a modern war. He has even forgotten the last war. But we are quite prepared to believe that "if a concrete offer was made, it would not be for Italy to make difficulties." Experience shows that Italy can be brought round if only others have the courage to stand firmly by any given policy. With Italy ready as usual, to agree at the end and with Herr Hitler professing peaceful and conciliatory intentions and even making a few positive offers, the chances for some kind of international settlement of critical questions are not altogether discouraging.

PROVINCIAL CONFERENCES.

The controversy between Sjt. Gangadharrao Deshpande on the one hand and Shrimati Kamaladevi and the President of the South Kanara D.C.C. on th other about th Karnatak Provincial Conference is, of course, unfortunate. But in one aspect of it, it is welcome. For it brings into prominence the issue as regards as the purpose and limitations of a political conference of Congressmen. Sjt. Gangadharrao is perfectly within his rights in holding opinions contrary to those expressed in the resolutions of the Karnatak Conference. But we are afraid we cannot see justice in condemning by implication the conference itself as a revolt against the Congress. Granted the utility of holding provincial political conferences it is impossible to deny them the right to criticise—constructively—the policy of the Congress for the time. There is no meaning really in holding such conferences merely to register unconditional agreement with existing policy, whatever it may be. Indeed, the essence of their raison-d'etre is to examine the merits of the Congress programme in the light of experience and to suggest what they consider to be desirable modifications in the programme. That, however, need not be interpreted as a revolt against the Congress itself. Moreover, it is undeniable, as Shrimati Kamaladevi has pointed out, that what is inopportune and undesirable to-day becomes not infrequently the accepted foundation of policy to-morrow.

— PRESS VIEWS —

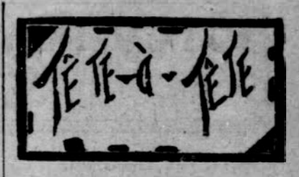
Licence For Firework

The recent explosion in an improvised fireworks factory in Worli, Bombay, which caused the death of twelve persons, was only one of many such disasters. Explosions are, in fact of frequent occurrence in fireworks factories, which cannot accurately be described as factories at all. It is true that the manufacture of fireworks is controlled by licence, but why licences are granted for manufacturing fireworks in improvised factories, in some cases, in congested tenement buildings passes comprehension.

Anyone can see in almost any town in India fireworks being made in shops surrounded by other shops in busy streets, and makers of fireworks in these shops handling dangerous explosives, to say the least, carelessly. As a dangerous trade, the manufacture of fireworks should only be allowed in areas which are not in the midst of thickly populated districts, and a tightening up of the provision for the safety of workers in these factories also seems to be very necessary.—'Civil and Military Gazette."

Council Of State

"I like second chambers," said Sir Samuel Hoare, in the course of the Parliamentary discussions on the Government of India Bill. A 'fortiori' he should like the present Council of State; for, notwithstanding an occasional impulse, quickly suppressed, to make a mild protest against reactionary proposals as in the case of the Joint Select Committee Report, it has conducted itself with extreme meekness. We should not therefore be surprised if the Government decided to give it an extension, as our Simla correspondent suggests they may, in February next when it is normally due to dissolve. Such a course would, on the face of it, be preposterous; for if one thing has definitely emerged from the welter of issues presented by the forthcoming constitution it is that there is no chance of Federation becoming an accomplished fact at an early date. There cannot thus be even a show of reason for prolonging the life of the present Council of State, as it must be indefinitely, if the object is to keep it alive till the new Federal constitution is in force at the Centre.—"Hindu."



"East and West Have Common Ideals."
—Headline.

Just as the have-nots and haves, have common ideals.

* * * *

This declaration was made by the Chief Commissioner of Delhi in the course of a speech in which he said a number of interesting things.

According to the C. C. (we mean the Chief Commissioner, not cubic centimetre) to say that the Britishers are birds of passage is to advance a hackneyed argument.

It is hackneyed because it is so perpetually true.

* * * *

Mr. Johnson insisted that it was impossible for any one, having the best years of their lives in a land, not to develop a vivid interest in its people.

Quite, quite. Haven't Michael O'Dwyers, Reginald Craddocks, even John Thompsons and the rest of them proved it?

* * * *

But sorry, we sort of ill-quoted Mr. Johnson, what he said was that the "interest" would be so "vivid", that the birds of—we mean those who spend the best years of their lives would "show to the full their (the people's) hopes and fears." Yes, sir, both their hopes and their fears.

We were about to comment upon this when our eye was caught by the report that "Mr. Johnson commended the preservation of a sense of humour."

We do hope Mr. Johnson possesses it.

* * * *

It has been decided to re-open transfers from the British Service to the Indian Army.

What was it that Mr. Tottenham said in the Assembly? Wasn't it something about optimists, who believed in complete Indianisation within a measurable distance of time, being congenital idiots? We thoroughly agree with Mr. Tottenham.

* * * *

Our Anglo-Indian contemporary eulogises Sir Joseph Bhore, the retiring Member of Commerce and Railways in the Government of India, in these terms:

"He was the first Indian to hold that portfolio, and all sections of Commercial opinion, European and Indian, will today agree that he so filled the post as to add substantially to the traditions and standards set up by his predecessors in office."

We would even go further and affirm that in certain respects he distinctly improved upon the traditions and standards set up by his non-Indian predecessors.

* * * *

The Congress Parliamentarians have not the courage to breathe the inward fragrance of their hearts but propose to poison the atmosphere by their rank tongues when they come to the Simla session as they did at Delhi.

—C. S. Ranga Iyer.

Whether they do it or not, Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer, so far as he is concerned, has done his best by showing how it ought to be done.

* * * *

A contemporary congratulating Dr. Ambedkar on his appointment as principal of Law College, Bombay, says "We may only hope that the Principalship will be a Stepping Stone to a higher honour."

But isn't the learned Doctor already a pucca political Brahamin, asks our Junior colleague.

* * * *

A Calcutta contemporary complains of "The serious fall in the earnings from legal profession in this province, for some time past. . . . ."

Ordinance and Emergency laws have, after all, their compensations.

* * * *

It is reported from Shanghai that a Japanese detachment from Jehol invaded the de-militarised zone and killed 300 Chinese.

Come to think of it, this is also a very efficacious way of Japan solving the problem of over population in China. And Japan deserves China's thanks.

* * * *

Indian films—what they lack.
—Headline.

Is there anything which they do not lack?

* * * *

"How is the family?"

"Fine! My two children are the big noise of the neighbourhood."

Socialists' Role In Struggle For Freedom

(Continued from page 1.)

only difference is that the Congressman are the minority who are prepared to suffer for their opinions, the others are not so prepared."

One of the questions we have to consider is why it is that no more Indians were prepared to line themselves behind the Congress in the last two struggles and to take the consequences.

THE ECONOMIC FACTOR.

This question makes us go back a little and forces us to consider a tendency which we have so far not taken account of in our discussion of the development of the national movement and that is the growth of the economic factor. If on the one hand racial discrimination and lack of scope for the political genius of the intelligentsia gave rise to the sentiment of national self-respect, the restriction on the development of economic life, exploitation of the country the grinding down of the masses of peasantry and of the industrial workers as a result of the system of exploitation produced another anti-Imperialist reaction which took the form of economic discontent. This movement ran its course alongside the national movement, but, unfortunately, not influencing it to the extent that one desired. It gave birth to the Indian Trade Union movement and to the nascent peasant (Kisan) movement. It culminated in huge strkies of textile, railway jute and other workers on the one hand and in peasant outbreaks on the other. It could not, of course, fail to leave its impress on the national movement and, indeed we find that with the advent on the scene of the appeal to the masses, which Mahatma Gandhi introduced came an increasing emphasis on the economic grievances of the masses and the need for their redress.

KARACHI RESOLUTION

The influence of the economic revolt was further to be seen in the Karachi Resolution on Fundamental Rights which Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and others were able to get adopted at the Karachi Session of the Congress. There for the first time the Congress committed itself to an economic programme, no doubt a halting and self-contradictory and one which can by no means be called socialist, but yet a programme which promised to redress the economic grievances of the working class and peasantry and did, therefore, constitute a step further in the evolution of the Congress as a mass organization.

It was to this economic aspect that the thoughts of the young Congress workers who met in jail in 1932-33 turned while discussing the failure of the Civil Disobedience Movement and out of these discussions arose the realisation of the need for a change both in the objective and the methods of the Congress a realisation which found expression when these young men came out of jail in the Congress Socialist movement.

ROLE OF THE PARTY.

Nationalism, true nationalism which is genuinely anti-imperialist, is changing its shape and form. The role of the Party is to help in bringing about the change from the old to the New Nationalism. The anti-Imperialist nature of the Party constitutes for me its most important characteristic.

The position the Party has taken up has brought down on it an attack from two diametrically opposite quarters. The first attack comes from Congressmen who deprecate the raising of the Socialist issue at this stage and object to the acceptance of the idea of the class struggle. "You must not change horses halfway across the stream" is the old proverb on which these friends seem to rely. But with all respect to the wisdom of the ages, I would say that to cling to a drowning horse is hardly the course of wisdom! The clinging to the idea of a united national front of princes, landlords, capitalists, middle-classes, peasants and workers is the drowning horse to which the Congress leadership to-day clings. To those on whom the lessons of the happenings of the last four or five years are not lost it is obvious that the united national front has already broken down and that certain classes have progressively been going over to the opposite side.

THE CLASS STRUGGLE.

We could not avoid the class struggle even if we would. The class struggle is not anything which you or I or the Socialist Party can create. It is there, as much a phenomenon of nature as the law of gravitation. By refusing to see it we do not thereby destroy it. To seek to ignore this factor in the political world is to follow the policy of an ostrich which buries its head in the sand at the approach of danger. As Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru says in "Whither India"? "We cannot escape having to answer the question now or later for the freedom of which class or classes are we striving? Let us give benefits of freedom to as many groups or classes as possible, but essentially whom do we stand for and when a conflict arises whose side should we take? To say that we shall not answer that question now is in itself an answer and taking sides for it means that we stand by the existing order the 'status quo'" In other words, he who is not with the exploited is with the exploiter.

If on the one hand the Party is thus attacked for going too far left and for dividing the national forces, from the other side comes the criticism against its remaining inside the national movement.

CONGRESS A MASS ORGANISATION.

The real reply to those who would urge secession from the Congress and the formation of an independent Socialist Party is, however, that the Indian National Congress is to-day the only effective mass organization in this country. Pledged as it is to complete Independence, it is the only effective anti-imperialist organisation in India. To keep away from such an organization because you cannot at one gulp make it swallow your entire programme is to isolate your Party and to stultify yourself.

The failure of Communist groups during the last 15 years ta take root and to influence adequately the struggle against British Imperialism is evidence of the suicidal nature of such a policy. Not only have the tactics of the Communsits this respect resulted in isolation and futility, but they have also been contrary to the best teachings of Marx and Lenin.

A FALSE ANTITHESIS

It is a false antithesis that our ultra-leftist friends draw between Nationalism and Socialism. The old Nationalism has to a large extent spent its force today as a dynamic urge. It is evident that this motif cannot by itself lead this country to a successful termination of its struggle for Complete Independence. That is why we Congress Socialists are calling for a change in the objective and the methods of the Congress. But we have to recognise that Nationalism to-day is still the biggest single revolutionary force in this country. Realising this we cannot but firmly reject the advice proffered by the friends on our left to abandon the Congress and join them in ploughing the lonely furrow. We would rather hold out our hand to them and ask them to come inside the fold of the Nationalist movement, not to compromise their principles or their ideals, but rather to seek to make them germinate the quicker by contact with the living force of Nationalism. I am glad that a tendency in that direction is discernible and that the ultra leftist position hitherto taken up in the Trade Union Movement and in the political sphere is being to a certain extent abandoned."

Proceeding Mr. Masani referred to the coming Constitution for India and discussed the attitude of different sections of Congressmen. He stressed the need to clarify the position of the Congress in regard to the constitution and acceptance of offices under it. He explained the Congress Socialist attitude in as plain a manner as possible. He said:—

SOCIALIST LEGISLATURES

There is a common impression, a false impression, that the Party was committed to a policy of boycotting the legislatures and that it has now abandoned that position. That is not so. Ours has never been a 'no-change' attitude. This was made clear as far back as May 1934.

When at Patna the Socialist amendment to the resolution regarding the Parliamentary policy in the All India Congress Committee suggested, not the rejection of the idea of legislative activity but the lines along which and the condition under which it should be entertained.

Socialists believe in using all legitimate weapons to intensify that struggle and they would certainly see no harm in making use of the electorate platform that will be afforded some time next year in the province if the result of contesting the election and entering the legislatures and were to further and not prove detrimental to the movement for independence. The policy suggested by the Party is one of wrecking the new constitution, of making its working impossible by the refusal to accept ministerial office and of getting it suspended and then of going to the country to forge sanctions which would make the demand for the Constituent Assembly possible and the decisions of that Assembly effective.

Whatever the decision the Congress may ultimately take on this issue the task of the Party is in my opinion clear. There is ample room for division of labour in the Congress. Our Party's Plan of Action stresses the need for influencing the ideology of the Congress by the spread of socialist ideas and for organising the peasantry the workers and other sections of the masses through participation in their day-to-day economic struggle so as to harness these forces to the cause of Independence. These items of our programme should provide ample scope for the activities of all the members of not a very big Party like our own."

Mr. Masani then referred to the crisis which has gripped the world. Discussing the causes of the crisis he exposed capitalist fallacies about the theory of over-production etc. and showed how Socialism alone provided the solution. He said:—

SOCIALISM OR FASCISM?

"There are only two alternatives which face civilised humanity to-day. The one is to step back to the Middle Ages, to smash up the machines, to go back to the villages and to hand production and to do all this to save the sacred institution of private property. The other is to step forward, to burst the bonds of the system of private ownership of the means of production, to have socialised production and equal distribution, in other words to master the machines. That is the step forward to Socialism.

The first path is the path of Fascism because at bottom fascism is the appeal to the small man, the petty bourgeois to destroy the octopus of large scale production. That path is also the path which is being followed by what I may call the school of Romanticists consisting of Mahatma Gandhi and his followers in the Village Industries Association. That tendency to Romanticism is a very sincere reaction to the horrors of the Industrial Revolution, but it is also a very futile one. By the simple process of decentralisation of production, Prof. Kummarappa and those of his way of thinking imagine that they will do away with exploitation. Unfortunately the solution is not so easy of achievement, because exploitation arises not from large-scale production, but from the private ownership of the instruments of production and so long as the private ownership of the instruments of production remains so long will exploitation remain, so long will inequality remain. In fact Prof. Kummarappa, who is the exponent of the philosophy behind the All India Village Industries Association, has compromised his position hopelessly by agreeing to accept centralisation in such important spheres as railways and mining.

Let me not, however, be misunderstood. I am not for a moment forgetting the very important differences which divide the Fascist and the Gandhian schools. I am only pointing out one very important point they have in common and that is the drawing back from the logical consequences of large-scale production, namely, the abolition of private property in the instruments of production, distribution and exchange. The difference is that while the Fascist acts as the bludgeon of the working class in driving it to a lower standard of living, the Romanticist of the All India Village Industries Association seeks to reverse the hands of the clock of progress by methods of non-violence and love.

WAR INEVITABLE

The problem before the world, therefore, is a fundamental one. Either the world must advance a step forward on the road it has been going; either it must adapt its political system to mass production through the introduction of social and economic democracy or it will have to smash the machines and revert to the poverty and squalor of the middle ages. If it choses the second alternative, then with the establishment of Fascist regime in one country after another of the civilised world, war becomes inevitable.

That is an aspect of the international situation in which India must be doubly interested. Because a way may prove to be either a disaster for India or a blessing in disguise. Which it shall depend mostly on how this country prepares to-day to meet that contingency. If we simply shut our eyes to the danger, if we say, as I regret I have heard Congress leaders, of whom one would expect better statesmanship, say; "We shall decide what to do when war breaks out" the country will find itself totally unprepared to make use of the potentialities of the situation and we shall be dragged into War. If on the other hand we decide to turn the occasion to the best advantage, a way may well prove to be a golden opportunity for the country to secure Swaraj.

As you are aware, the Congress Socialist Party has taken up this issue and brought it to the forefront of Indian politics. We tried to get our resolution accepted by the All-India Congress Committee meeting at Jubbulpore but, as you know, by 23 votes to 19, the house refused permission for the resolution to be moved. The Congress Socialist attitude towards war is not a pacifist one but rather an anti-imperialist one. We desire not only that this country should not allow itself to be exploited but that the opportunity should be taken advantage of to secure Swaraj for this country.

KERALA'S PART IN NATIONAL MOVEMENT.

We have hitherto taken a sweeping look and have considered the problems of India and world. It remains now to come closer home and look at the problems which face your own province of Kerala.

Just a week before the meeting of the All India Congress Committee at Patna, the Congress Socialist movement took birth in Malabar and I am very glad that it has taken such firm root in your province. The Kerala Congress Socialist Party has come to be looked upon as one of the strongest and finest parties in the country. The strength of the Congress Socialist movement in Kerala is by no means accidental.

The conditions in the province seem to be very favourable to the growth of a strong peasant movement. Feudalism is even now strong in your province. The landlords and erstwhile chieftains wield a great influence in the rural tracts. While on the one hand the middle class of the towns is scarcely developed, on the other education is widely spread: thus there is a strong nucleus of the educated unemployed. This factor of the declassed intelligentsia can, if properly directed, be used with great effect against the crumbling edifice of feudalism. It is the task of the Congress Socialist Party to harness this force so that it may help in the creation of that strong peasant movement which is necessary if the condition of the cultivator of the province is to be improved.

Numerically strong, the agrarian class in Malabar is politically and economically weak. There are several factors which make for the miserable condition of the cultivator, but from what I understand probably the worst is that of indebtedness. The Madras Banking Enquiry Committee have made detailed investigations and on the strength of this it is estimated that there is (1) an average debt of Rs. 38 per head of population; (2) an average debt of Rs. 53 per acre of cultivated land; (3) an average debt of Rs. 19 per rupee assessment. By applying these figures we seem to get a total indebtedness in the region of something like Rs. 12 crores.

The Agricultural production of Malabar has been estimated (at predepression figures) at nearly Rs. 7 crores. From this, the following deductions have to be made, namely,

Cultivation expenses (as estimated by the Banking Committee	Rs. 3,50,00,000
Revenue assessment.	" 35,00,000
Interest on debt at 12 per cent	" 1,44,00,000
	Rs. 5,29,00,000.

Thus, only 161 lakhs remain for the subsistence of about 2 million souls who live on the land, that is, about Rs. 8 per head.

Reduction of land revenue, control of usury, conciliation boards, even the liquidation of indebtedness can only be necessary steps in improving the lot of the cultivator. They by themselves cannot effect his salvation. What is needed is a complete economic reconstruction that will give the cultivator his due place in the economic structure and his proper share in the exercise of political power, and that means the implementing or the Socialist programme.

The organization of industrial labour is another task before you. It is a matter of gratification that members of the Party have taken up the work of organising the Calicut Labour Union and have undergone the baptism of fire by carrying through a successful strike of textile workers. The fact that the Kerala Provincial Congress Committee has, through its Labour Committee, participated in strikes is an illustration of what can be done in the way of bringing the nationalist and the Labour Movements nearer each other.

THE PROBLEM OF THE STATES

Another problem peculiar to your province for which the Socialist Party's programme offers a solution in the problem of the Indian States. Your province is divided between two states and one British Indian district. More than 60 per cent of the Malayalam speaking population live in these two States. Abraham Lincoln once said of his own country: "This nation cannot remain half a slave and half free". That is a dictum which might well be applied to this country. It certainly has its application to the province of Kerala. It is felt, not without reason, that so long as 60 percent of the Malayalee population is left untouched, the rest cannot be politically or economically emancipated. The Congress Socialist Party, as you know, has as an objective the elimination of the Indian princes. The Party feels that complete Independence for the whole of India can only come with the abolition of the dule of the Princes and it therefore desires that the Congress should concern itself with the struggle of the people of the States as much as it does with that of the inhabitant of the British India.

The people of the States are Indians, they are flesh of our flesh, and bone of our bone and those who desire the Complete Independence of this country and the transfer of power to the masses of the people cannot tolerate that one moment the division of India into watertight compartments—British India and Indian India.

Mr. Masani concluded:—

The next few months are very important ones for the future of our Party. In February or March, the next session of the Congress will meet and before that in December will come the election of delegates and provincial Congress committees. At that time we should face the Congress electorate with not only broad lines of policy but concrete proposals for the intensification of the movement for Independence. And at the same time we have to show a record of work which will give an earnest of our sincerity and capacity to put these policies and proposals into effect. You in Kerala are in the front rank of the Party's struggle because you have already to carry on your shoulders the burden of most of the work of the Congress organisation in the Province. The Socialist movement in the country is confident that you will discharge this duty and bear that burden in a manner which will set an example to our Comrades in other Provinces.

LATEST DERBY CALLOVER

LONDON, May 27.

Following is the latest Derby callover:—

5-6 Bahram laid and wanted; 100-8 Hairan taken and offered; 100-8 Theft offered; 13-1 taken; 15-1 Sea Bequest; 18-1 Bobsleigh; 22-1 Field Trial taken and offered; 25-1 Fairhaven offered; 33-1 Firstson offered; 40-1 taken; 35-1 Fairbairn offered; 40-1 taken; 40-1 Prysecond offered; 50-1 Screamer offered, 66-1 taken; 66-1 Assignation taken and offered—Reuter.

SPECIAL PLACE BETTING FOR DERBY

(Special Cable)

LONDON, May 27.

Following is the callover for special place betting:—

2-7 Bahram wanted
9-4 Theft offered 5-2 taken
5-2 Hairen offered
100-30 Seabequest taken and offered
9-2 Fieldtrial offered 5-1 taken
11-2 Bobsleigh offered 6-1 taken
6-1 Firstson offered
8-1 Fiarbairn taken and offered

DERBYSHIRE BEATS ESSEX

County Cricket Results

LONDON, May 27.

Following are the results of first class cricket matches which commenced on Saturday:

ESSEX Vs. DERBYSHIRE:—Derby won by four wickets. Essex 116 and 219. Derby 150 and 186 for six (Smith 82, Eastman six for 60.)

HAMPSHIRE Vs. WORCESTERSHIRE:—Worcester won by six wickets. Hants 136 and 97 (Perks six for 36.) Worcester 133 and 101 for four.

YORKSHIRE Vs. SUSSEX:—Yorkshire won by innings and 123 runs. Yorkshire 421 Sussex 86 (Verity four for 16) and following on 212 (H. Parks 50).

Rumours Of Cabinet Resignation

Crisis Accentuated By Continuous Flight Of Gold From Paris

PARIS, May 26.

Just when France is entering into its most serious financial crisis since M. Poincare took the helm in 1926, rumours are current that Government may resign.

HANDICAP TO GOVT.

M. Flandin's poor health at present is a handicap to Government. He is able to attend business at home, but he must avoid fatigue. He is unable to travel by car, because its vibration will impede the setting of his fractured arm, so it is considered possible that he may decide to make way for a fitter man in a moment of such crisis.

Meanwhile President Lebrun's activity is causing speculation. He saw M. Flandin yesterday, and M. Laval, M. Rollin and M. Malvy, the president of the Chamber of Finance Commission to-day and discussed the political situation.

UNUSUAL PROCEDURE

It is unusual for a President to consult anyone other than the Prime Minister, except in a time of crisis.

FLIGHT OF GOLD

Gold is flowing from France at a considerable rate. The total last week, it is believed, was over £13,000,000 to Tokio.—Reuter.

Karachi Tragedy League To Sue Secretary Of State

NON-OFFICIAL INQUIRY WILL COMMENCE SHORTLY

KARACHI, May 27.

The Non-Official Commission of Inquiry into the recent Karachi firing will commence very shortly, and evidences are being collected for the same.

In this connection officials are being approached to give evidence. The Muslim leaders who are members of the Commission including Maulana Shaukat Ali are expected to arrive here very shortly.

The All-India Muslim Unity League has once again fixed June 22 as the Martyrs' Day to be observed all over India.

"Our preparations for a suit against the Secretary of State are nearing completion, declared Sheikh Abdul Majid President of the Karachi Tragedy League in an interview to the Press.—United Press.

RAJEN BABU ARRIVES ON FRIDAY

B. P. C. C.'s Call To Volunteer Corps And Public

The General Secretary of the B. P. C. C. writes:—

Babu Rajendra Prasad, President of the Indian National Congress is arriving on Friday, 31st inst. by the Bombay Calcutta Mail (Via Cheoki) at Victoria Terminus Platform No. 9.

All Volunteer Corps, who are to be present for the reception of the President, ought to be at the Station by 7 a.m.

All Associations and individuals who wish to garland the President at the Station, will please write to the B. P. C. C. as early as possible.

MADRAS ASSEMBLY ELECTION DISPUTE

MADRAS, May 27.

The election court, presided over by Mr. Newsan, District and Sessions Judge, met to-day in the committee room of the Legislative Council Chamber to hear the petition preferred by Mr. Abdul Latif Farooki against the election of Mr. Umar Ali Shah, member, Legislative Assembly from the North Madras Muslim constituency, alleging that grave irregularities and illegalities were committed in the conduct of the election and praying that his election should be set aside. After framing the issues, the Court adjourned.

Further hearing of the case is fixed for June 18.—A.P.

Dr. Visser On His Third Visit To Karakoram

SIMLA, May 27.

According to private advices received from Leh (Kashmir) Dr. Visser, Consul-General for Netherlands in India, left Leh on 24th May on an expedition to the Shakegam area in Eastern Karakoram.

He is taking with him 130 men and 180 ponies. A part of the journey extending over 900 kilometers will be through uninhabited mountains.

It is recalled that Dr. Visser has visited the Karakoram twice before.—A.P.

HEAT WAVE IN ALLAHABAD

Dy. S. P. And Loco Officer Succumb To Stroke

ALLAHABAD, May 27.

Allahabad is experiencing excessive heat and the temperature has gone up to 114 degrees.

Mr. Dewan Chand, Deputy Superintendent of Police, C.I.D., and Mr. M. R. Claments, Loco Department, E.I.R., have died as a result of heatstroke.

Mr. Claments retired from service recently and was to leave for England shortly.—A.P.

BRITISH INDIAN ASSOCIATION

Raja Of Mahmudabad Elected Executive Member

LUCKNOW, May 27.

At a general meeting of the British Indian Association held here, the Raja of Mahmudabad was unanimously elected to the executive committee of the Association in the place of late Thakur Rampal Singh.

Keen contest was expected in the election of the Association's representative on the Court of Wards Committee but Raja of Payagpur was elected by an overwhelming majority. He received 156 votes. Of the other two candidates, Kunwar Rajendra Singh received 60 votes and Raja of Mallanpur 14 votes only.—A.P.

FRENCH TENNIS SURPRISE

British Hardcourts Champion Beaten

(Special Cable)

PARIS, May 27.

The surprise in the first round of the French championships was the defeat of Katharine Stammers, British Hardcourts Champion, by Mlle Suzanne Pannetier, seventh-ranked French player, 6-3, 6-4.

Adhikari Brothers' Plight

GOVERNMENT'S DUTY

Our Readers' Views

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I crave space in your esteemed paper for a few lines regarding the Adhikari Brothers interned in Bijapur. They were brought down to this place in July last year and since then they have not been allowed to stir out. After many requests followed by doctor's certificates for transference to plans where medical aid could be had Mr. J. Adhikari was allowed but once to go to Bandra. But his stay there, it would seem, was practically useless as he was not allowed to go to Bombay where he could get medical aid. He soon returned back. He is suffering from a blood-disease called haemophilia which is not treated in India. He had therefore applied to be allowed to go to Vienna for receiving treatment there but Government did not grant his request.

Summer in Bijapur is intolerably hot and it is with much strain that both the brothers are passing their days. What with extreme difficulties of the question of their maintenance, being stranded in a place quite remote from their homes and with no friends to help and what with frequent attacks of malaria Dr. Adhikari, too, is much reduced and looks quite emaciated and haggard. He had applied to be allowed to go for a couple of months to Poona, which is distinctly cooler than Bijapur for recouping his health. Surely there was nothing dangerous to 'peace and order' if his request had been granted. Government would have put the same restrictions he is now under her. But it has flatly refused to consider anything. Why? And moreover they are not offenders in the eye of the law. Why don't the Government come out with a case against them? How long should they be left to rot here?

It is time that the public should protest against this policy of Government of conveniently interning persons who are undesirable to them.

It is nearly one year since they were interned here. Already this forced exile of theirs has told much upon their health and a continued exile means still more strain to them which makes them vulnerable to many a disease and even slight changes in weather.—Yours, etc.,

"A SYMPATHISER."

Bijapur,
25th May.

Holocaust Of Infants

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The illustrated article on Bombay's holocaust of infants, makes very sad reading indeed.

It is really shocking to learn that out of 315 deaths among Christians registered at the Sewri Cemetery since the 1st January of this year, 57 are from the St. Joseph Foundling Home alone! As the "Sentinel" truly says, many of those deaths are inevitable owing to the wretched condition in which these poor infants are taken to that Home.

There are questions, however, for which the public would like an answer.

Why should these devoted nuns undertake such a task when their means do not permit them to conduct it as it should?

Have they ever made an appeal on behalf of these foundlings to such associations as the Infant Welfare Centres, the Baby Week Committee, etc? There is also a recently founded Association, well provided with funds, the headquarters of which is at New Nagpada, Byculla. It has been founded in the interest of poor children. Surely such an Association would do something if the state of affairs in the Foundling Home is brought to its notice.

We have also in Bombay a fine hospital for children—the Byramjee Jeejibhoy at Byculla, where children are treated by experts. Are the poor infants of the St. Joseph Home taken there when their conditions necessitate skilled treatment?

From those who know how things are managed in that Home, it would appear that (owing to lack of funds) these poor abandoned children are fed mostly on rice water as the Home cannot well afford to buy sufficient milk for one and all. The Home is certainly not well equipped to take charge of such cases. Everything there is in a primitive state though the responsibility taken is very great.

Another question which must not be overlooked. The easy condition in which these abandoned infants are admitted. This undoubtedly constitutes a premium on immorality as many heartless individuals, knowing the existence of this home, have no compunction to abandon their off-springs very often the product of shame and sin. This must not be encouraged. In view of this appalling mortality, it is incumbent on the authorities to make a searching inquiry into these matters and remedy at once this undesirable state of things in our midst.

It is time that a proper institution should be provided for such cases and that these poor nuns should be relieved of a task for which they are not properly qualified.—Yours, etc.,

TRIBOULET.

France And Muslims

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—People in India are aware of the several articles and pamphlets published and circulated lately in this country, against French Policy in Africa.

One may consider the recent completion of the building of the Franco-Muslim Hospital in Paris as a counter protest to the above. It is no doubt a testimony of the ever-increasing concern of the French Government for the Moslem population of their Empire.

Some papers may perhaps have exaggerated somewhat when stating that the recent opening of the Franco-Moslem Hospital at Bobigny in the suburbs of Paris is an event of first-rate importance. The Hospital is the work of Franco-Moslem solidarity and there is nothing surprising in the matter for those who realise how determined France is to do her duty to the full, as behoves a great nation, to the Moslem population of her Empire.

It is now close upon ten years since we witnessed another ceremony of the same character—the opening of the Paris Mosque, in the quiet and quasi-provincial district of the Jardin des Plantes, to which that large building with its Eastern aspect adds a further picturesque note.

Three Ministers attended the opening of the Franco-Moslem group of hospitals, testifying by their presence to the interest taken by the French Government in this institution so well in keeping with its traditions. The most efficacious means used in the steady conquest of North Africa have been the achievements in the realms of well-being, health and poor-law-administration—dispensaries, infirmaries, hospitals, poor-houses, orphanages, etc.

One figure deserve to be mentioned is that Algeria devotes 70,000,00 francs of her budget, every year to public health. The new hospital at Bobigny is, as it were an extension in France of this beneficient work in North Africa. France appeals to an entire population to become acquainted with a new civilisation and improve its standard of life by adopting a new and better form of existence, without destroying anything that is worthy of respect in the traditions handed down by its forbears.

Such of her subjects as have left their native country to go and live in France were entitled to the same enlightened treatment as is bosstowed upon them in their own country, and France has made upon them.—Yours, etc.,

T. K. MENON.

Hindu Mahasabha

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Nowadays it has become a fashion among certain people to criticise anything which comes from the Hindu Mahasabha or those connected with that organisation. And so the recent utterances of Rev. Uttama have been criticised. In his speeches, as the president of the Hindu Mahasabha he lays much stress upon the most important questions which in fact if rightly judged affect the Hindu community. Among other things Rev. Uttama has aid emphasis on eradication of untouchability, national education, abolition of social tyrannies which he rightly described as social slavery and last but not least, "Sanghatan". I am at a loss to know why this word "Sanghatan" when uttered by a Hindu or urged by an organisation like the Mahasabha should scares certain class of people. What wrong or harm is there in "Sanghatan"? If the Hindu Community or the organisation like Hindu Mahasabha or for that matter any other organisation representating Hindu community strives for "Sanghatan" in order to consolidate its ranks and make efforts to unite the various sections and sub-sections, which unfortunately it does not lack there is a cry that the Hindu Mahasabha and those connected with it, are doing a disservice to the nation. I do not understand why these critics take into their heads that "Sanghatan" is an unpatriotic or "unnational" thing for they must bear in mind that the unity among Hindus is a stepping-stone to the National Unity for which every Indian, nationalist or otherwise, professes to strive. If the Hindus succeeded in bringing the desired unity among themselves then, it can be safely asserted National unity can be easily achieved: because "charity begins at home". In Sanghatan there is no political move whatsoever. It is simply an effort to bring unity among various sections of the Hindu community. In Sanghatan lies the unity the prosperity and stability of the Hindu religion and community. Therefore, I appeal to the critics, adverse as well as well-meant not to deprecate the efforts of the men like Rev. Uttama to achieve unity through Sanghatan.—Yours, etc.,

MUKUND RAJADHYAX.

Gokhale Road, Dadar.

A Reid Is After All A Reed!

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The old Sir Oracle of Bori Bunder has opened his lips in London! According to him

(1) "the people of India are weary of political strife!

(2) and are anxious to get on with the constructive work. they have in hand."

Now, what is the truth about India?

(1) The people of India are weary—not of the political strife for Freedom. They are weary of hearing the pious platitudes of Imperialists like Reid and Reed!

(2) And they are anxious, not to work the miscalled Reforms, but the rural uplift of India.

Verily, a Reid is after all a Reed, where India is concerned.—Yours, etc.,

B. F. BHARUCHA.

ALLEGED ASSAULT ON BAILIFF'S PARTY

11 Persons On Trial In Thana Sessions Court

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, May 27.

Eleven accused were on their trial, which began to-day before Mr. M. R. Meher, the Assistant Sessions Judge of Thana, and a Jury on charges of having formed an unlawful assembly, assaulted with sticks the complainant Ramkedar and his men, committed theft of four buffaloes that were legally attached by the bailiff in execution of a decree, and robbed the complainant of Rs. 150 which he had on his person in the afternoon of August 2 last at a place called "Rifle Range" near Khar railway station.

These accused were committed to sessions on March 22 last by Rao Bahadur A. K. Kulkarni, City Magistrate of Baroda, who discharged nine other accused. Sub-inspectors Kulkarni and Sheike had arrested and charged in all 20 Bhayyas before the committing Magistrate, who examined 18 prosecution witnesses of whom eight had witnessed the alleged attack by about 30 persons on the bailiff's party.

Mr. S. S. Kazi, assistant public prosecutor, appeared for the Crown, and Mr. Pathare, Barrister, defended the accused.

The prosecution story is that one Meherbai owned stables at Mahim. Against Lalbahadur Labaysing and two other accused, she obtained a decree of the small causes court at Bombay for arrears of rent one from them as tenants. As these three accused removed their buffaloes without intimation to Bandra, the decrees had to be transferred to the Andheri Court for execution by attachment of the movables of the first accused. To execute the sub-Judge's order the court bailiff was sent on August 2 last. As trouble was anticipated the police aid was sought. Several Bhayyas protested against the attachment, but while the four buffaloes attached by the bailiff were being taken away, about 30 Bhayyas armed with sticks rushed the bailiff's party and attacked them. When the complainant fell down, the second accused held his hands and the last accused robbed him of the money which he had on him. The assailants then ran away with the four buffaloes towards the stables. The police later seized those four buffaloes.

The complainant Ramkedar and the bailiff were examined to-day.

The case is proceeding.

From British Service To Indian Army

Tranfers Decided To Be Re-opened Under Certain Conditions

SIMLA, May 26.

It has been decided to re-open transfers from the British Service to the Indian Army which have been closed for the last four years owing to the temporary existence of a surplus of officers in the Indian Army owing to the disbandment of certain units.

An Army Council Instruction was, it is understood, issued on May 22 giving the terms under which these transfers will be permitted, and an Army Instruction (India) is likely to be issued on the subject in the near future.

Officers commissioned between 1921 and 1930 will be accepted for transfer in order as far as possible to make good the shortage that exists in the Indian Army of officers commissioned between 1921 and 1928. This rather serious shortage is due to the disinclination of youngmen during those years to join the Indian Army.

This measure will restore the normal state of affairs, except that transfers from the Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers and Royal Corps of Signals are still closed.

TERMS OF TRANSFER.

The terms of transfer are rather more advantageous to the officers affected than those that have obtained previously and include the following points:—

Officers are eligible for consideration for transfer whether they are serving on the Indian establishment or elsewhere, and irrespective of age.

Service for promotion will be on the Indian Army time scale in force previous to the 1st October 1934. Officers will be allowed two years from the date of appointment to the Indian Army to qualify in the language test and, in the case of subalterns also for the "retention" examination.

Pay and allowances will be as laid down in Pay and Allowance Regulations.

ELIGIBILITY FOR PENSION.

Officers will be eligible for pension in accordance with the Pension Regulations for the Army in India. All active list commissioned service on the Indian Establishment before transfer and, in addition, up to a maximum of 5 years' service outside the Indian establishment, will count for the Indian element of pension.

Officers of non-Asiatic domicile will be entitled on appointment to the Indian Army, to leave and passage concessions, as laid down in Passage Regulations India.

Applications for transfer to the Indian Army have to be submitted to reach the War Office or, in the case of officers serving in India, Army Headquarters, India, not later than four months from the date of the publications of the Army Council Instruction i.e. by September 22, Transfers of Officers selected will be effected as soon as possible after that time.

The conditions of transfer should attract a number of young British Service officers, especially those in regiments where promotion is very low i.e. subalterns of from 12 to 16 years' service and those whose promotion in their units is badly blocked.—United Press.

Gandhiji's Undertaking To Sardar Vallabhbhai

AHMEDABAD, May 27

Gandhiji addressing a public meeting at Vehera, Borsad Taluk, observed:

"People might wonder why I have arrived at Borsad after the plague epidemic has subsided."

Proceeding to explain his apparent apathy Gandhiji said:

"I have given an undertaking to Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel that I should not meddle with the affairs of Gujerat."

Gandhiji added: "When the epidemic was raging, I was sitting at Wardha reading your bulletins. They have great educative value. They explain why rats, which have as much right to live as we, had to be killed. An advocate of non-violence like myself would die before killing a rat. We should, however, by strict observance of the rules of sanitation, prevent rats from breeding."A.P.

GOVERNOR'S BOMBSHELL ON COUNCIL

Not To Accord Sanction To Assam University Bill

SHILLONG, May 27.

The Assam Legislative Council met to-day.

Addressing the members of the Council, His Excellency the Governor threw a bombshell when he announced the Government's decision not to accord sanction to the Assam University Bill introduced by a private Member, as it would commit the Government to large financial obligations. However, the Governor informed the House that the Government would appoint a Committee of experts for examining the question whether it would be practicable to have a separate University for Assam.

His Excellency Sir Michael Keane, it may be noted, is relinquishing charge of the Assam Province soon, and would be succeeded by Mr. Laine, the present Finance Member.—United Press.

YOUTH SWALLOWS POISON

KARACHI, May 26.

Because his father forced him to marry a girl, an Amil youth employed in the District Local Board Office Karachi, committed suicide by swallowing poison.

It is reported that in spite of the repeated solicitations, the father stuck to his resolve and married the deceased to the girl.—United Press.

PATNA, May 27.

A proposal is afoot to invite a Conference of Directors of Industries from different provinces at Patna in February next year on the occasion of the industrial exhibition which is to be organised by the Department of Industries.—United Press.

SIKH LEADERS' CONFERENCE

To Meet At Lahore On June 5

LAHORE, May 27.

In accordance with the decision of the All-Party's Sikh Unity Conference a meeting of the Sikh leaders has been called for 5th June at Lahore to devise means for bringing about unity among the various Sikh parties with a view to avoiding the "fast unto death" announced by forty Sikh leaders.

A telegram has been sent to Mrs. Amrat Kaur in Bombay requesting her to attend the meeting and in the meanwhile to postpone any action in regard to the hunger-strike.—A.P.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST TERRORISM

CHITTAGONG, May 27.

The campaign against terrorism is progressing through the efficient work of the police on the one hand and of the Chittagong Anti-Terrorist Organisation on the other.

Accompanied by Rai Saheb S. N. Roy, the Secretary of the Anti-Terrorist Organisation and Mr. Fazalazin, Circle Officer, the District Magistrate met 12 village committee members at Saroatali, Havilsadwip and Dhalghat which are important centres within the terrorist area, and discussed the situation with them.

At each centre the District Magistrate addressed a large number of guardians and parents on the subject of warning their boys against terrorist activities, and deplored the huge waste of manpower in such subversive activities.

He further urged the people to remain alerat now that detenus had recently been transferred for home internment from detention camps, as an experimental measure.—United Press.

Fasts Inspired By Unseen Powers

Mrs. Kaur's Reply To Khalsa Youth League Offer

FALSE LEADERSHIP MUST GO—NO USE VISITING PUNJAB, SHE SAYS

LAHORE, May 27.

The Executive Committee of the Central Khalsa Youth League has been holding meetings for the last few days to consider the situation that has arisen on account of the resolve of forty Sikh ladies to fast unto death to end the internecine strife between the two Sikh Akali parties and the various Gurdwara Committees.

"TOO DRASTIC."

The League has decided to request Shrimati Amrit Kaur to visit Lahore immediately to discuss the matter personally with the League. Moreover, the League consider it essential that before she starts the fast, she should formulate her demands and let those demands be published in the Press, so that the Khalsa Youth League may be able to discuss them. The League thinks that the resolve to fast unto death is too drastic a measure to be adopted at this stage and it is not the real remedy for the malady.

ONLY SOLUTION.

The League fully appreciates the heroic nature of the resolve but at this stage desires to request the ladies to allow the Khalsa Youth League to make an attempt to meeting their demands. So far the league finds that the only possible solution is the enforced retirement of about a dozen actively "fighting" intransigent members of both the parties from the Gurdwara Committees and the various other Sikh public bodies.

In pursuance of the above resolution the Secretary of the Central Khalsa Youth League has sent the following telegram to Shrimati Amrit Kaur:

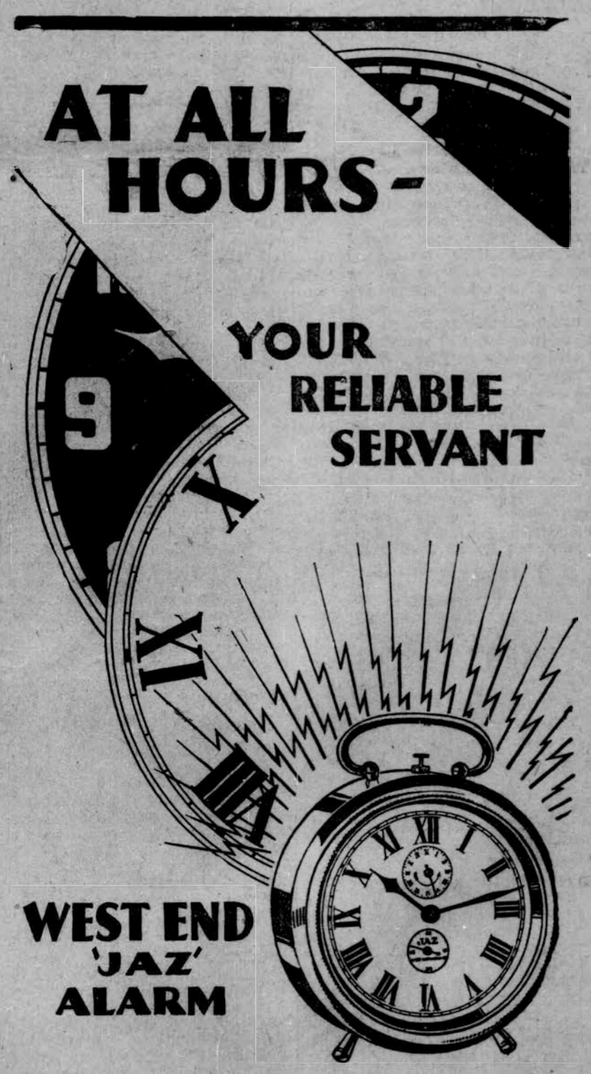
"Publish demands. Pray visit Lahore immediately."—United Press.

MRS. AMRIT KAUR'S REPLY

BOMBAY, May 27.

Shrimati Amrit Kaur has sent the following reply to the wire of the Executive Committee of Central Khalsa Youth League, Lahore, inviting her to go to Lahore:—

"Received the wire from Secretary, Central Khalsa Youth League Lahore, to publish demands and visit Lahore immediately. I do not think any useful purpose will be served by visiting Punjab at present and the ladies' demands are already published emphasising complete unity and the removal of false leadership. I am receiving messages from friends known and unknown asking me to desist from taking the serious step of starting the fast. I have also seen the statement of Sardar Sant Singh Member of the Legislative Assembly. Whether any good comes out of the fast or not, all depends on God. The Sikhs should believe that all these fasts are the result of not any childish play but deep meditation for one year and at the inspiration of unseen powers."—United Press.



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TWO YEARS FOR ASSAULT ON RECEIVER

Insolvents And Four Others Sentenced For Offence

GUJARAT, May 24.

Sentences of two years' rigorous imprisonment were passed by the Senior Sub-Judge, Gujarat, on two insolvents named Maule and Bahala, and four others for an alleged assault on the official receiver and his party who had gone to a village to attach certain property.

The facts of the case are that Maule and Bahala were declared insolvents by the Senior Sub-Judge, Gujarat, on 10th January, 1933 and two houses situated in the village of Gumti, Kherian tahsil, were declared to be their property. When Rai Sahib Lala Krishan Lal, Official Receiver, Gujarat, went to sell the houses Lala Ghasita Mal, one of the scheduled creditors in the insolvency proceedings against Maula and Bahala handed over an application to the Official Receiver saying that the said insolvents had five buffaloes and a mare which had not been shown as their property and had failed to give possession to the Official Receiver as was obligatory under the law.

The Official Receiver and party then went to Mauza Kamala where the cattle were stated to be present. It is alleged that when the Party reached the place the insolvents and six others assaulted the party and snatched the bundle of files.

After investigations the accused were challaned under section 353|147, I.P.C. and Pandit Warat Chand, Magistrate, Gujarat, who conducted the trial sentenced six accused to two years' rigorous imprisonment each and discharged the rest.—A.P.

DHATURA POISON FOR THE HOST?

Sensational Case Of Drugging, Hoaxing And Robbery In The City

BOMBAY, Monday.

An extraordinary story of how a Marwari Shroff who had extended his hospitality to a carpenter, believed to be a Bengalee was robbed of gold ornaments valued at about Rs. 14,000 was narrated to the Princess Street Police early this morning.

The culprit is alleged to have administered Dathura poison to his hosts and broken open the cupboards and safes and removed the ornaments. The police scoured the whole city until dawn armed with a good description of the culprit but so far their efforts have not been rewarded.

Meanwhile every precaution has been taken to prevent the escape of the man from the city.

It appears that one Shankerlal Manilal, a carpenter, used to visit the shop of Manaji Hansaji, a wealthy Marwari Shroff at Chira Bazaar. He often came to ask for work and had been ordered to make two cupboards for the firm. These he executed with skill and the Marwari was quite pleased.

On Sunday night Manilal called at the shop and as the senior partner was about to go out on some business, he was invited to stay and have some food. Manilal partook of the meal along with one of the partners of the firm and a servant. Soon after Manilal went away saying he had some work to attend to at his place.

Found Semi-Conscious

Later when the senior partner returned to the shop he found the servant boy and his partner semi-conscious and violently ill. Manilal also returned to the shop, apparently to see how the poison which he is alleged to have administered to the men had done its work.

Seeing the senior partner in the shop, he immediately volunteered to assist him and went out to fetch some ice. He helped Manaji to render aid to the two men and remained with them. Manaji went to sleep soon after, it appears, and woke up at 2-30 a.m.

He found the whole room had been ransacked and the cupboards and safe rifled. On examing their contents he found ornaments and cash collectively of the value of Rs. 14,000 had been stolen.

He promptly lodged a complaint with the Princess Street Police and furnished them with a good description of the alleged culprit.

Scoured City

Insp. Rao Saheb Dere, with Dpty. Inspector Sawant and Sergeant Quilter went to the shop and then scoured the whole city in search of the missing man. They visited the railway stations in the suburbs and took all precautions to prevent the man from leaving the city.

The police are now seeking information of man who is about 30 years of age, of medium build, answers to the name of Shankerlal Manilal. He has a promnent scar on right side of his face.

MAGICIAN OR PICKPOCKET?

Chowpatty Stroller Has Unpleasant Experience Of His Magic

BOMBAY, Monday.

The alleged attempt of a magician to pick the pocket of an onlooker at his show at Chowpatty on Saturday evening was not only foiled by the alertness of the latter, but led to his arrest and also two of his colleagues.

Purshottam Janardhan, residing in Tribuvan Road went to Chowpatty on Friday evening for an evening walk. There he saw a magic trick being performed by Lal Mahomed and two others, and joined the crowd to witness it.

After performing the trick for about fifteen minutes, it is stated, Lal Mahomed came out of the crowd, and stood behind the complainant, while another man continued the megic.

Lal Mahomed it is alleged, stealthily put his hand into the pocket of the complainant and removed Rs. 2. The complainant at once caught his hand.

Then there ensued a scuffle between Lal Mahomed and the complainant, when two colleagues of the former came to his assistance, and another witness of the show rendered timely help to the complainant.

Then the Police arrived and the three magicians were arrested by the Police.

To-day they were remanded to custody till June 4 by the Girgaum Magistrate, when they were produced before him to-day.

THE WORLD AND ITS WAYS

(Continued from page 6)

American capitalists, in such matters; and so the French Government seems to be assured of a Vote of Confidence in the "Chambre," when the motion comes on for debate therein on Friday next, if not to-day.

Meanwhile, the reaction to Herr Hitler's declaration of policy, in France is anything but cordial. The British press, and Parliament, either want to believe that everything is for the best in this best of all possible arrangements wherein honest John could go on functioning as go between; or they see something, hope for something, which France cannot see, and does not hope for. France is much more realist, more honest and straightforward, more determined because more menaced, than Britain. And while she cannot take energetic measures against Germany without ensuring British support,—or at least benevolent neutrality, she cannot relax her preparedness against an antagonist to whom nothing is sacred which stands in the way of the Fatherland's vindication. It is difficult to understand the British press comments and the Baldwin welcome to the Fuhrer's speech; for there is nothing that the President and Chancellor of the Reich said, which could be construed to mean a desire to maintain world peace, if it should prove incompatible with the realisation of the Nazi ambitions. Whether, below the surface there is simmering a storm in Germany,—Communist or Social Democratic,—which Britain wants to come to a blaze before forcing an issue upon the Reich; and whether it is in this hope of being able to get rid of the itch by simply a cold sponge,—to express it in a vernacular idiom,—that Britain is temporising,—none but those in the secrets of the Foreign Office can say.

War Averted

The Italo-Abyssinian impasse has, for the time being, been happily settled. Despite gigantic preparations for a War, despite scathing bluff for permitting no reduction of her demands, despite even the rumour that she had rejected the way of conciliation, Italy has at last accepted Compromise in principle; and War is, for the time being, averted. It might have been only a colonial war,—though Abyssinia was reported to have 350 aeroplanes, and up-to-date German machinery and German instruction and German officers to make her raise her head against this bullying. The League of Nations would have received a mortal blow, if Italy, one of its pillars to-day, had declined, like Germany and Japan to abide by its rules when they did not suit Italy's imperialistic aims. For the present, however, all that danger is averted.

Drifting In U. S.

In the United States, the President's Veto over the Patman Bill has, for the time being prevailed. Though a majority of the Democrats in the Congress is in favour of this measure, contemplating Inflation by dol. 2,000 million; and though that majority has been maintained over the Presidential veto, there was not the requisite two-thirds majority to override the Veto; and so, for the moment, the President has prevailed. The same may also be said in regard to the prohibition of the imports of foreign silver coin, which would likewise preclude another avenue for inflation. But, even so, the policy of the Administration is by no means clear and defined; and there appears to be more than an academic danger of drifting,—mere helpless, improvident, drifting to an unknown, unthought of goal.

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GOODYEAR

GOAT SACRIFICE IN RATNAGIRI

To Prevent Another Outbreak Of Plague Epidemic?

RATNAGIRI, May 24

The Khots of Ratnagiri town are very busy demanding contributions from the citizens as they want to make a sacrifice of 24 goats to the principal town God Bhahiribuva. It is understood that the ceremony will take place before the God on Sunday next.

The sacrifice has got a very interesting history behind it. It is the practice of the local Khots to offer 12 goats annually to the town God to keep the town free from any epidemic. It so happened that they could offer any sacrifice for several years and so plague broke out in the place last year.

When the epidemic was raging here last year the Khots realised their mistake and they sacrificed 48 goats to the God. After this offering, it is said, there was not a single case of plague in the locality.

In order to prevent the outbreak of any epidemic this year they intend offering sacrifice of 24 goats this year.—A.P.

The offices of the Honorary Treasurer of Their Majesties' Silver Jubilee Fund, India (Central Fund) and of the The Honorary Treasurer, The All Indian Women's Education Fund Association, will move from their present place to No. 19 Ferozeshan Road, New Delhi with effect from the 1st June 1935.

JACKS' "SUPER SIX"

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HINDU STABBED AT DOCKYARD

Morning Incident Leads To Affray At Night

The quarrel between a Hindu girl and a Muslim woman led to a stabbing affray at Dockyard Road, Bombay, on Sunday night in which Bala Pandu, (55), a carpenter, was stabbed by it is alleged, a Muslim, and has been admitted to the J. J. Hospital.

Bala's young daughter is stated to have abused a woman, the alleged assailant's sister-in-law. The Muslim is said to have remonstrated with the girl's mother and asked her to keep her daughter under proper control.

This happened on Sunday morning and had its sequel in the evening when, it is alleged, the Muslim was assaulted by some persons while he was out shopping. Bala who appears to have been on the spot received five minor knife wounds and was taken to hospital. The alleged assailant has been arrested.

TITLE FOR SALE

Sample Price List

VIENNA (By Air Mail.)

Any one may become a nobleman in Vienna—at a price. And here is a sample price list:—

Duke	£15,000
Count	£8,000
Baron	£2,000

A vast trade in titles has been revealed by a Vienna court case in which Karl Fiala, a student, sued Joseph Fleisch, a business man styling himself "Duke of Mantua," for the return of £1,000.

Fiala paid £1,000 to Fleisch who adopted him, for the right to the title.

Fleisch claimed to have come by the title legally through a Viennese organisation specialising in the sale of titles.

Official investigations show that 200 such organisations exist and that their promoters are making up to £5,000 a year.

Titles can be conferred by marriage or adoption. Continental titles are inherited by every child, even adopted children.

MARRY FOR MONEY

on the files of these organisations are the names of hundreds of impoverished noblemen who will marry or adopt people for a fee, thus giving them their ancient names. I examined one such file to-day and found the name of a descendant of a famous Austrian statesman who wishes to communicate with the daughter of "a rich financier."

Such bargains are even discreetly advertised in newspapers.

The nobleman usually gets 40 per cent. of the money paid. The agent gets the rest.

SCORPION JUICE KILLS CHINAMAN

"Remedy" To End Chronic Ailment Proves Fatal

BOMBAY, Monday.

Believing that boiled scorpions would cure him of a chronic ailment, a Chinaman in Bombay is said to have boiled a number of scorpions, extracted the juice and drunk it with the result that he died a few hours later.

Ah Long, the Chinaman, residing in Bhori's Chawl at Sukhlaji Street Bombay, had been ailing for some time and had tried a number of medicines to no purpose.

He then had an idea that according to an old Chinese belief, an extract of scorpions would give him relief and he tried it. It is stated that he drank the stuff on Sunday morning. His condition became worse as the day advanced and he died in the evening.

Chinaman's Superstition

The story of how Ah Loong Asee who was suffering from venereal disease deluded himself into thinking that he could be cured by drinking a potion made of scorpions, centipedes, snake skin etc.—an old Chinese remedy was told by Ah Hong Ah Hin in his evidence before the Coroner on Monday during the course of the inquest held over the body of Ah-Loong Asee, who lived at Bhoris chawl, Shuklaji Street.

The inquest was adjourned to the 6th of June pending the report of the Chief Analyser.

POLICE PAY £ 1,000

"Cheerfully, Willingly, And Without Quibbling"

LONDON, (By Mail).

Croydon Borough Council have been informed that the Metropolitan Police authorities have remitted £1,089 embezzled by a policeman in connection with rates collected from defaulters after the issue of summonses.

It was stated that the Metropolitan Police had paid "cheerfully, willingly, and without quibbling; and a step had been taken which would make it impossible for anything of the kind to occur again."

SERPENT'S STRANGE WAYS

Woman's Thrilling Experience

A correspondent writes in 'Forward."

The story of a woman's strange experience with a huge serpent was related here by a resident of Akuli Dumra.

One pitch-dark night the woman stepped out of her residence and she had not proceeded far when she found her legs entangled in some obstruction. She took it to be one of the plants which entwined themselves in trees. She shook her feet but the creeper stuck to her legs with a strange persistence. The more she twised about, the more the creeper clung to her. Annoyed at being delayed when in a hurry, she looked down to see what the obstacle was. Her horror may be imagined when she realised the gravity of the situation. The serpent tripped her up, twined round her body, and sucked the breasts. She was lying dumb-founded all the while. She recovered to observe the victor zig-zagging its course majestically into a neighbouring bush.

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Princess Street, BOMBAY.

ALLEGED ASSAULT ON CONSTABLE

Man Who Defied Excise Official Arrested

BOMBAY, Monday.

An Excise constable stationed at Sion, was severely handled Thursday last by a man who detrained with a bundles of hay The constable demanded it for the purpose of inspection.

The accused, Jetu Sattu, is alleged to have resisted his action. With the aid of some Bhayyas who also got down from the same train, he, it is stated, assaulted the constable and tore his uniform.

The constable, however, whistled but before anybody could come to his rescue, the Bhaiyyas had escaped. The accused was subsequently arrested.

He was remanded into police custody till June 6 when produced before the Dadar Court to-day.

Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON DOWN BY 15 POINTS

Crossrates Quiet But Steady

GOLD EASY BUT SILVER BETTER

Grain Prices Improve On Better Foreign Advices

BOMBAY, May 27.

On Monday Crossrates ruled quietly steady.

NEW YORK COTTON DORMANT.

New York cotton was dormant despite attempts made by operators to maintain the brightness attained on Satudray.

GOLD EASY BUT SILVER STEADY.

London gold was easy but silver was steady.

GRAIN PRICES IMPROVE.

Grain improved on better foreign advices metals were steady rubber and jute also ruled steady.

GILTEDGED SECURITIES WEAK.

The London Stock Exchange showed very little activity and price movements were irregular. Giltedged securities were weak owing to fresh incentive.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(OCTOBER 1935)

New York, May 27.

Previous closing	11.84
To-day's opening	11.84
Difference	unchanged
To-day's closing	11.69
Difference	—.15

LIVERPOOL COTTON

OCTOBER 1935.

Liverpool, May 27.

Previous closing	6.20
To-day's opening	6.24
Difference	+.04
To-day's closing	6.26
Difference	+.06

BROACH EXPECTATION

July August ..... Rs. 233

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, May 27.

Despite the attempts made by the operators to maintain the brightness attained on Saturday, dormancy was the characteristic feature in the New York cotton market caution being the watchword among the speculators who showed unwillingness to enter the market.

The session opened trading in October at 11.84 is unchanged from the previous closing. Later in the session owing to the lack of confidence prices fell to 11.79 however on foreign buying the market rose to 11.82. At this level no further improvement was witnessed and the market fluctuated undecidedly within a narrow range.

The New York cotton market finally closed at 11-69 with a deline of 15 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, May 27.

The following were the opening ranges:—

July (12.04/12.03) 11.98/11.98
October (11.82/11.80) 11.85/11.84
December (11.87/11.85) 11.87/11.87

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, May 27.

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.

American May (6.64) 6.66
American July (6.49) 6.51
Egyptian May (8.09) 8.10
Egyptian July (8.07) 8.08

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, May 27.

Broach July/August was nominally quoted at Rs. 234 at night. There was no business.

SEA-BORNE TRADE AT PORT OKHA

OKHA, May 22.

The total import of Merchandise at Port Okha during the month of April 1935 amounted to tons 11,437 valued Rs. 4,84,125 consisting of tons 435 galvanised sheets valued Rs. 74,028, tons 129 glass sheets valued Rs. 15,080, tons 394 iron and steel valued Rs. 73,446; tons 278 sugar valued Rs. 27,964; tons 9,756 coal valued Rs. 1,07,316; and machinary, etc., tons 445 valued Rs. 1,86,291. The total export during the same period amounted to tons 2,207 consisting of tons 1,985 cement; tons 222 magnesium chloride, etc. The number of steamers that entered the Port was 9.

The total imports during the corresponding period amounted to tons 2,408 valued Rs. 4,95,151 consisting of tons 386 G.C. and G. P. sheets valued Rs. 79,460; tons 100 china clay valued Rs. 6,000; tons 730 kerosene valued 87,600; tons 390 sugar valued Rs. 36,818; tons 36 Bleaching powder valued Rs. 3,717; and machinery , etc., tons 766 valued Rs. 2,81,536. The total exports during the same period amounted to tons 10,731 consisting of tons 2,890 cement, tons 240 seeds, tons 7,401 salt and tons 200 magnesium chloride, etc.

The number of steamers that entered the Port was 10.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, May 27.

Previous closing	4.94 1/4
To-day's opening	4.95
To-day's closing	4.94 5/8

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, May 27.

Previous closing	4.95 3/8
To-day's opening	4.94 3/4
To-day's closing	4.95 3/16
Difference	—.00 3/16

FRANC RATE

London, Hay 27.

Previous closing	7528
To-day's opening	75.25
To-day's closing	75.28
Difference	unchanged

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, May 27

London exchange opened steady with the sterling dollar quoted at 4.94 3/4 and steadily moved with an upward trend to 4.95 5/16.

The sterling dollar crossrate finally closed at 4.95 3/16.

Franc opened at 75.25. Movements were not rapid owing to the lack of support and declined to 75.23.

The sterling franc crossrate finally closed at 75.28.

LONDON SILVER

London, May 27.

The market closed steady.

	Last price	To-day's price
Forward	33 3/4d	33 15/16d.
Spot	34d.	34 3/16d.

LONDON GOLD

London, May 27.

Gold per ounce (£7-2-0) £7-1-0

DISCOUNTS

London, May 27.

3 months (5/8 per cent to 5/8 per cent) 5/8 per cent to 5/8 per cent
4 months (9/16 to 5/8 per cent) 9/16 to 5/8 per cent
6 months (5/8 to 11/16 per cent) 5/8 to 11/16 per cent

CROSS RATES

London, May 27.

London on Bombay (1-6 1/8) 1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay (5.68 3/8) 5.68
New York on Bombay (37.43) 37.40
Berlin on Bombay (0.93) 0.93
London on Shanghai (1-8 5/16) 1-8 1/4
London on Milan (60.31) 60.31
London on Kobe (1-2 3/32) 1-2 3/32

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, May 27.

Silver opened slightly easy at Rs. 80/10, 81/4 and 81/12, the opening rates were the highest recorded for the day. After the fixing of London silver the market was steady but on reports from New York that the silver was unchanged, prices declined and closed a shade easy at Rs. 80, 80/10 and 81/2 the closing rates were the lowest for the day.

Gold opened steady at Rs. 35/0/6, 35/2 and 35/3/6. There was some enquiry from banks and prices rallied to Rs. 35/2/6, 35/4 and 35/5/6. The improvement was witnessed in London exchanges and the market declined and closed at Rs. 35/1, 35/2/6 and 35/4.

BOMBAY SUGAR

Bombay, May 27

Ready Javas Rs. 13-15
S S Subadar Rs. 4-3-9
Shipment April Rs. 4-5
Shipment May Rs. 4-4
Shipment June Rs. 4-4-3
Shipment July-Sept Rs. 4-4
Shipment Oct-Dec Rs. 4-4
Saraya Rs. 14
Java spot F. 4.00
Harinagar Rs. 14

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, May 27.

Liverpool wheat opened steady with May 60 1/2, July 62, October 64 1/4 and December 65 1/4. The market showed fairly good activity on local buying and covering influenced by favourable foreign report.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, May 27.

Chicago wheat opened steady with May at 0.86 7/8. Prices showed some improvement on commission house buying and covering at a result of better foreign advices.

LONDON MARKETS

London, May 7.

The following were the rates at 3-30 p.m.

METALS.

Tin (£231 1/2 buyers £231 3/4 sellers Barely steady) £230 1/2 buyers £230 3/4 sellers. Easy.

Lead (£14 9/16 sellers) £14 5/8 buyers £14 3/4 sellers. Firm.

Electrolytic Copper (£37 3/4 to £38 1/4) £38 to £38 1/2

Glasgow (£70) £70

TEA.

Indian Pekoe (0-9 3/4) 0-9 3/4
Indian Pekoe higher (1-2 3/4) 1-2 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe (0-10 1/2) 0-10 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-11 1/4) 1-11 1/4

JUTE

May/June New Crop (£20 1/8 paid and sellers) £20 1/2 paid and buyers.
Dunlop June (£23) £23 1/4
Lightning June (£21) £21 1/2

RUBBER.

Spot (6 1/16) 6 1/8 paid and value.
Forward (6 3/8) 6 3/8 paid and buyers

LINSEED.

Linseed Bombay May-June (£12 3/8) sellers) £12 3/8 sellers
Linseed Calcutta May/June £11 7/8 sellers) £11 7/8 nominal
Linseed La Plata (£9 9/16 sellers) £9 9/16 sellers
Groundnut Coromandal July (£15 1/4 sellers) £15 1/4 sellers

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

September Delivery.

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds' Association):

Bombay, May 27.

	Rs. a. p.
Rates at 9 a.m.	7 1 0
Rates at 12-0 noon	7 0 6
Rates at 3-30 p.m.	payment
Rates at 5-30 p.m.	7 0 3
Rates at 6-30 p.m.	7 0 0
Rates at 8-30 p.m.	7 0 6
Rates at 10-30 p.m.	6 15 9

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, May 27.

	Rs. a. p.
Wheat September	4 6 3
Linseed September	7 0 0

The tone was quiet

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

Bombay, May 27.

S.S. Lisbon Maru; Ishida; N Y Kaisha, Yokohama via Colombo.
S.S. Ume Maru; Y Yoshida O S Kaisha; Karachi.
S.S. Garbeta; S E Heath; Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co: Bassein via Tellachery.
S.S. Maloja; J B Browning; Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co; Sydney via Colombo.
S.S. Bangalore; C L Collins; Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co; London via Aden.
S.S. Shwedagon; T A Goodbody; Indo-Burmah P Co. Ltd.; Calcutta via Rangoon.
S.S. Neuenfels; J Noltmeger; Lionel Edward Ltd.; Karachi via Marmagoa.
S.S. Gandara; G H Johnson; Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co.; Bassein via Colombo.
S.S. Hesperia; Y J E Haughton; James Finlay & Co; Navlakhi
S.S. Clan Macindoe; A Andrews; James Finlay & Co.; Liverpool via Port Said.

DEPARTURES

S.S. Fernmoor; J Ambejerusen; Lionel Edward; Celebes or Toreono.
S.S. Birk; E Ellingsen; Scindia Steam N. Co. Ld; Maulmein.

LOADING.

S.S. Chyebassa for Calcutta.
S.S. "Clan Macindoe" Bhavnagar, Mangalore and Cochin.

INDO-BURMA AGREEMENT

LONDON, May 27.

Sir S. Hoare replying to Mr. S.S. Hammersley said that the Indian and Burman Governments had reached conclusions regarding trade relations between India and Burma after separation. It now rested with Parliament to consider the outcome of discussions which would be debated when the draft Order-in-Council would be submitted for approval.—Reuter.

INDUSTRIALS FIRM WITH RENEWED INTEREST

FRANC FAILED TO BENEFIT FROM INCREASED BANK RATE

Foreign Exchange Position Uncertain

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, May 7.

On the Stock Exchange, interest was renewed in industrials which were firm otherwise fresh enterprise was lacking mainly owing to uncertain foreign exchange position and markets were generally very quiet and irregular.

In foreign exchanges apart from belga which was firm, gold currencies again weakened, franc failing to benefit from the increased bank rate and British control was active in holding the rate at 75.25 . Discounts on one and three months forward francs weakened to 212 and 368 centimes respectively.

Wall Street opened steady.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, May 27.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £97

PREVIOUS CLOSING RATES.

Thursday, May 16, £99
Friday, May 17, £98 1/2
Monday, May 20, £98
Tuesday, May 21, £98
Wednesday, May 22, £98 1/2
Thursday, May 23, £98
Friday, May 24 £97 3/4

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, May 27.

British Industrials and Internationals were firm otherwise markets were generally quiet and price movements were rather irregular. Giltedgeds were weak owing to the lack of fresh support.

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£88) £87 1/4
3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£107 7/8) £107 3/4
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£114 1/4) £114 1/4
4 per cent Funding Loan (£117 5/8) £117 5/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£105 7/8) £105 3/4
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£116 1/8) £115 7/8

INDUSTRIALS.

British Homestores 7 per cent Preference cumulative (27-6) 27-6
Marks and Spencer Splits share (4 3/8) 4 3/8
Hydro Electric (dol 3 7/8) dol 3 7/8
Musical Industries (27-3) 26-9
Princhin Johnson (42-7 1/2) 42-7 1/2
Imperial Chemical (35-0) 35-4 1/2
Imperial Chemical Ordinary (8-6) 8-7 1/2
Woolsworth New Ford (10-10 1/2) 10-10 1/2
Realisation 1930 (£86) £86
Dunlop Rubber (42-10 1/2) 42-10 1/2
University Ordinary (29-9) 29-6 Ex Div
Ford Motors (32-7 1/2) 32-7 1/2
Cables and Wireless (6 1/4) 7 1/4
British American Tobacco (123-9) 125-0 Ex. Div.
Camera A (£8) £7 7/8 Ex. Div.
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (138-1 1/2) 138-1 1/2
P and O S N Company Defd. (17-4 1/2) 17-4 1/2
Distillers (93-0) 93-0
Bred and Dyers (7-3) 7-10 1/2
British Celanese (11-6) 11-6
J and P Coates Ordinary (65-0) 64-6 Ex Div.
Courtaulds Ordintry (55-9) 55-9
Fine Cotton Spinners (5-6) 5-6
Western Limited Ordinary (13-1 1/2) 13-1 1/2
Inter Nickels (29 1/4) 29 1/4
Bengal Iron and Steel (5-7 1/2) 5-7 1/2
Tata Iron and Steel (£109 1/2) £109 1/2

JUTE SHARES EASIER

Coals Unchanged And Teas Dull

CALCUTTA, May 27.

Jutes opened steady but as the session progressed easier feeling was manifest. Coals were unchanged. Teas were dull. In miscellaneous section B. I. Corpn. (ordy.) kept fairly steady, while others were unchanged. Government securities were easier. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government Securities:—3 per cent. Loan 1941 104/4; 3 1/2 per cent. Loan 1947/50 102/11 small lots; 3 1/2 per cent. Government paper 94/1; 5 per cent. Loan 1939-44 108 small lot; 5 1/2 per cent. 1933/40 108/12 small lot.

Banks:—Bank of India 122; Central Bank 38; Reserve Bank 119.

Railways.—Howrah Amta Ltd. 100; Saraserajganj 92/3 small lots.

Coals:—Amalgamated 24/10; Bengal 284; Equitable 39/10 small lot; Hurriladih 18/8; Pench Valley 58/8; Sandra 12/12.

Jutes:—Anglo India 477/8; Auckland pref. 130; Bally 221/8; Bailey pref. 140; Barnagore 165 small lot; Chitavalsa 29; Clive 29/10; Gcurepore ordy 695; Howrah 54/12 India 364/8; Kamarhatty 550; Lansdowne 162/8 Small lot; Lansdown pref. 123; Nuddea 62; Orient 199; Presidency 5/9 small lot.

INDIAN LOANS

London, May 27.

3-30 p.m.

3 per cent Indian Stock (£88 1/2) £88
3 1/2 per cent Indian (£98) £97 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£113 1/2) £114 1/4
4 1/2 per cent 1958-68 (£117) £116 3/4
4 per cent Indian 1948-53 (£108 1/2) £108 1/4
5 per cent Indian 1943-47 (£115 1/2) £115 1/2
3 1/2 per cent New Indian 1954-58 (£105 1/2) £105 1/4

AUSTRALIAN LOANS.

5 per cent Australian Loan (£111 1/2) £111 1/2

TEA SHARES.

Assam Company (18-3) 17-9
Donaro Tea (42-6) 42-6
Empire of India and Ceylon (32-6) 32-6

JUTE SHARES.

Bangalore (£14) £14

RUBBER SHARES.

Anglo Dutch Rubber (23-6) 23-6
Gula Kelampong (23-9) 23-9
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (31-3) 31-9

MINING SHARES.

Nandydrug (56-3) 56-3
Burma Corporation (10-4 1/2) 10-4 1/2
Rio Tintos (£18 7/8) £18 1/2
East Rand Proprietory (52-0) 51-6
Rand Mines (161-3) 161-3

OIL SHARES.

Venezuela Persian (48-9) 48-9
Anglo Dutch (64-4 1/2) 63-1 1/2
Burma Oil (80-0) 80-0
Mexican Eagle (5-4 1/2) 4-10 1/2
Shell Transport (72-6) 72-6
Royal Dutch (25 7/8) 25 7/8

HOME RAIL SHARES.

Great Western (£48 3/4) £48 3/4
L M Ford (£17 7/8) £17 7/8
L N E R Defd (£5 7/8) £5 7/8
Southern Dutch (£23 1/2) £22 7/8
London Paris 5 per cent £136 £136
London Board G Stock (£100 1/4) £99 3/4

MINE SHARES.

Crown Mines (273-9) 276-3
Goddar New (215-0) 215-0
Moddar New (80-0) 80-0
Sub Nigel (272-6) 272-6
Union Corporation (160-0) 160-0
Spring Mines Split Share 45-7 1/2 45-7 1/2

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, May 27.

General Motors (dol 31 3/4) dol 31 1/2
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 17 1/4) dol 17
U S Steel Common (dol 34 5/8) dol 34 1/4
U S Steel Preference (dol 91) unquoted.

JUMPED INTO SEA

Dead Body Sent To Morgue For Inquest

One Shankar Balakrishna, who had been ailing for some time is alleged to have jumped into the sea at Ballard Pier on Monday evening. His body was later recovered and removed to the Morgue. An inquest will be held to-day (Tuesday).

Miscellaneous:—Burma Corpn. 7; Bengal Telephone pref. 15; Cuttac Electric 9 small lot; Rawalpindi Elec. 21-12; Bengal Iron 3-13; Indian Iron & Steel 7-14; Kumardhubi Eng. Ordy. 2-10; Concord of India 10-10 premium; Servant of India Insurance 10/4; Triten Insurance 221-4; Bararee Coke 12-12; British India Corpn. ordy. 3-6; Tigaghur Paper defd. 918. Rubbers: Connemara 1-62½ cts; Glenealy 1.85 cts; imah 1.72½ cts. Sugars: Buland 12-4 small lots; Punjab Sugar Mills ordy. 273. Teas: Ellenbarrie ordy 265-8 cum div; Patrakola pref. 125. Debentures: 5½ per cent 1929-39 Lansdowne Jute 101.

'IRRESPONSIBLE STATEMENT'

Gangadhar Rao's Attitude Towards Mangalore Resolutions Deplored

(From Our Correspondent.)

HUBLI, May 27.

Monthly flag salutations were held yesterday. Large number of youths assembled at the old town function. Mr. R. R. Diwakar and Hardiker attended. The function was held in the Motilal Chowk.

A meeting was held last night to explain the Mangalore Conference resolutions. The speakers criticised Gangadharrao's statement. Mr. Gokhale said that responsible leaders making irresponsible statements is a most unwise their such a time. Dr. Hardiker explained the stand taken by the Mangalore workers and Mrs. Kamaladevi appealed to the Karnatak public to study the actual conditions prevailing in the province and then take sides, but not to jump to conclusions. She urged the leaders to give freedom of thought and speech. It is a crime to crush these same.

Vigorous propaganda for the ensuing Municipal election is going on. New parties are active in supporting new blood.

SCOPE OF WAGES BILL

Local Govts. To Specify Application Of Provisions

SIMLA, May 27.

The Select Committee Bill applied only to the payment of wages to persons receiving less than Rs. 100 per mensem.

Provisions relating to prompt payment apply, in the first instance, only to factory employees, and provisions relating to deductions apply, in the first instance, only to factory employees and railway workers, but it is proposed to enable Local Governments to extend any or all of the provisions of the Act to any class of persons, employed in any industrial establishment, or in any class or group of industrial establishments.

PAYMENT WITHIN 7 DAYS.

Clause 5 is designed to secure that wages shall ordinarily be paid within seven days of expiry of the period within which they they were earned, but it is proposed to reduce the interval to two days when the employee is discharged.

The Bill is the outcome of the recommendation of the Whitley Commission on labour, and is based upon the same principles as the Bill of 1933, but revised throughout in the light of criticisms received when the original Bill was circulated.

The initiative for this legislation was given by the Government of India in 1926, when they addressed Local Governments on the subject.—A. P. Special.

NO FREEDOM TILL STATES DISAPPEAR

Ponnani Cnference Resolutions

TELLYCHERRY, (By Mail)

The Ponnani Taluka Conference held at Tellicherry on Tuesday last passed a resolution expressing its deep sense of sorrow at the death of Mr. T. R. Krishnaswami Ayyar, an eminent Congress leader of Kerala.

The Conference condemned the detention of over 2,500 Bengalis without trial and protested against the continued incarceration of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Mr. M. N. Roy and Abdul Gaffar Khan.

By another resolution the conference decided to suppport Mahatma Gandhi's Village Industries Association.

With regard to the Indian States the Conference held that their subjects could have no freedom until they were eliminated.

An anti-war resolution was also adopted by the conference.

BRITISH WOMEN'S GOLF SURPRISE

(Special Cable)

NEWCASTLE, (Countydown) May 27.

The biggest surprise in the first round of British Women's Golf Championship was the defeat of the 1930 champion, Diana Fishwick, by two up by the youngest competitor the 18 year old Irish girl, Clarry Tierman.

Other outstanding results were Mary Brown (Argentine) beat Elsie Corlett one up; Francinetollon (France) beat Grace Amory (America) 3 and 1; Mrs. Hilm (Holder) beat Mrs. Greenlees 2—2.

DACOITS TERRORISING VILLAGERS

Special Police Detailed To Round Up Sadhu Singh And His Gang

LUDHIANA, May 25.

The Special Police who have been deputed to round up Sadhu Singh, and his gang of dacoits are making special efforts to trace the absconders, both because the dacoits are becoming increasingly desperate and are terrorising the villages through which they are passing and because as long as this gang is free no witnesses are said to be coming forward to give evidence against six of the dacoits who were recently arrested at Indore, Delhi and other places. Reports are said to be reaching the Special Police almost every day of fresh excesses on the part of the fugitives.

Latest Outrage

Their latest outrage was commited in the village of Ahuna Miana, a village 11 miles from Khanna, when they raided the house of a "Shahukar" named Nagaiya Ram Aggarwal at about 9 p.m. Armed with pistols and other weapons they are said to have threatened the inmates to disclose the whereabouts of Nagaiya Ram and also to give up whatever valuables they had in their possession. The panic stricken inmates pointed upstairs in reply to the dacoits enquiries for the valuables. One dacoit went up where he awoke a member of the family who was sleeping there.

The latter in his hurry to rush out pushed against the dacoit who fell down from the balcony into the court-yard below. From there the dacoit fired at the man, wounding him as well as his wife. By this time the villagers had come up to the rescue of the moneylender and dacoits made good their escape.

No Clue Found

The Inspector in charge of the Special Police as well as the District Superintendent of Police have proceeded to the spot, but so far no clue of the dacoits has been found. The police are said to have arrested a number of persons for having led to take adequate steps to effect arrest or help in the arrest of the absconders when they were passing through their villages.—A.P.

HOARE AND BUTLER NEED FEAR NO CHANGE

British Cabinet Reshuffle Speculations

From Our Special Correspondent

SIMLA, May 27.

Though the final decision rests with Mr. Baldwin it is being taken for granted here that when Mr. Baldwin reshuffles the Cabinet on assuming premiership, the India Office Chief and his deputy will remain undisturbed.

Sir Samuel Hoare's work in connection with the India Bill has been generally acknowledged but recent advices from London paint glowing picture of the impression created by Mr. R. A. Butler in the Commons and opinion in London is that no junior Minister of that young age had ever before handled such an important and strenuous legislative measure as has been done by Mr. Butler and his grasp of the subject is ascribed to his birth in India and his acquaintance with Indian conditions gained through work on the Franchise Committee.

Work in the Report stage of the India Bill will also be fairly heavy but the authorities here contend that the number of amendments tabled would give a false view of the situation in that the changes involved are few but technically they have to be reproduced not only in the Federal part but also in the provincial section of the Bill and again bodily in the Burma part.

It is difficult yet to get a full idea of what these changes involve, as the memorandum circulated to the members of the House of Commons has just been received by air and has not been examined fully.

IRANI SHOP RAIDED

The Nagpada Police raided an Irani shop at Ripon Road and arrested five persons and seized several slips alleged to be betting slips, from the shop. The raid was carried out under a warrant issued on a charge of keeping a common gaming house.

Heavy Selling In Steel Shares

Electric And Cement Shares Quiet

ABSENCE OF BUYING OWING TO DISTURBED FRENCH SITUATION

BOMBAY, May 27.

The local Share Bazar was easy to-day in the absence of any important buying. There was heavy liquidation in Tata Steel shares owing to disturbed situation in France.

Electric and Cement shares were also quiet with scattered liquidation. The undertone of the market was quiet and professional operators are holding aloof awaiting further developments. Tata Steel Dfd. shares opened at Rs. 695 and closed at about the lowest level of the day at Rs. 680.

TEXTILE MILLS

Bombay, May 27.

10	Ahm. Advance	302 8
500	Bom. Cotton	40 0
250	Bombay Dyeing	847 8
250	Bradbury	108 12
100	Century	268 12
100	Central India	315 0
100	Colaba	138 2
100	Coorla	107 8
100	Crescent	7 4
250	Currim	5 0
250	David	60 0
250	Dawn	380 0
1	E D Sassoon	0 3 3
100	Finlay	118 2
100	Gokak	191 14
1000	Hindustan	1,725 0
100	Indore	70 0
50	Kastoorchand	0 8
100	Khatau	77 8
100	Kohinoor	196 4
250	Laxmi	685 0
100	Madhavji	5 0
250	Madras United	45 0
1000	Morarji	900 0
250	Model	50 0
50	Mysore	108 12
200	New Great	146 14
100	Oosmanshahi	55 0
100	Phoenix	317 8
25	Sassoon Silk	33 0
1000	Sholapur	2,300 0
50	Simplex	76 4
100	Swadeshi	196 4
100	Swan	83 2
25	Tata	11 0
500	Vishnu	1425 0
1000	Western	900 0

BANKS.

50-1000	Baroda	99 6
25-50	Central	38 0
500	Imperial	1570 0
125-500	Im Cont.	392 8
50-100	India	120 0
5	Union	5 10

CEMENTS.

10	Bundi	45 4
70	Gwalior	125 0
160	Indian	440 0
40	Katni Defd.	1440 0
100	Katni Ord.	415 0
75	Okha	236 4
10	Punjab	26 14
100	Shahabad	518 12
70	United	96 8

INSURANCE

15-100	Jupiter	11 14
15-75	New India	43 0
200	Oriental	447 5
10-100	Vulcan	7 12

ELECTRIC.

100	Ahmedabad Old	155 0
1000	Andhra Valley	1697 8
10	Ajmer	10 12
50	Bombay Tram	157 8
100	Bombay Suburban	177 8
10	Broach	11 2
100	Karachi	230 0
100	Poona	217 8
100	Surat	195 0

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, May 27

Century 270 271 270 268/12
Bombay Dyeing 850 853 850 851 847/8
Kohinoor 197 195 196/4
Central India 318 315
New Great 148 146/14
Simplex 78 76/4
Swadeshi 197 195 196/4
Bundi 46 45/12 46/2 45/12 45/4
I Cement 443 442 443 441 440
Punjab 27/6 27 26/14
Shahabad 520 515 520 516 518/12
Andhra 1715 1710 1713 1712 1697/8
Tata Hydro 180 179/6 180 179/6
Tata Power 1606 1611 1600 1605 1602 1696/4
T Steel Defd 691 692 682 687 692 682
T Steel Ord 145 144/8 143 144 143/4 142/4
Tata Steel 2nd Pref 171/8 170/8 170/8
Bellapur 317 311 315 312
B Steam 292/8 291/4
B Burma 330 317 323 320 318/12

100	Tata Hydro	179 6
1000	Tata Power	1596 4

RAILWAYS.

500	Ahm. Prantij	855 0
100	Amr. Patty	116 4
100	C Province	89 0
100	Dhond Baramati	93 8
100	Gujarat	70 0
100	Mandra Bhon	95 8
100	Pachora Jamner	92 0
100	Sara Sirajgunge	93 0
500	Tapty Valley	765 0

MININGS

10	Shivrajpur	29 8
30	Tata Steel Def.	682 8
75	Tata Steel Ord.	142 4

MISCELLANEOUS.

100	Alcock	168 12
50	Belapur Sugar	312 8
250	Bombay Steam	291 4
125	Bombay Burma	318 12
15	Bombay Burma Contry	110 0
8sh.	Br. B. Petrol	3 8
50	Bombay Telephone	110 0
100	Indian Bleaching	123 12
100	Ind. Radio Defd.	507 8
100	Ind. Radio Ordy.	495 0
1000	Port Canning	605 0
15	Scindia	11 2
30	Tata Construction	75 8
25	Tata Oil	19 8

PREFERENCE.

7	p.c. Andhra Valley	1345 0
6	p.c. Bombay Steam	281 4
7	p.c. Bombay Trams	81 12
5	p.c. Central India	510 0
7	p.c. Katni 1st	133 12
7-1/2	p.c. Punjab Cement	14 0
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	138 12
7 1/2	p.c. Tata Power	1375 0
6	pc Tata Steel 1st	175 10
7½	p. c. Tata Steel 2nd	170 8
5½	p.c. Tata Mill	14 0
7	p.c. Vishnu	635 0

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, May 27

The local silver market was quiet but steady with scattered long liquidation. Jeth delivery opened at Rs. 81-5 and declined to Rs. 81-2. The gold market was steady with moderate enquiry. Shanghai T T on London was quoted 1-8 1/4.

Quotations in the local market were as under:—

	Rs.	a.	p
Ready silver	80	7	0
Jeth delivery	81	1	0
Ashad delivery	81	9	0
Ready gold	35	1	6
Jeth delivery	35	2	0
Ashad delivery	35	3	6

MONTREAL SILVER FUTURES

Montreal, May 25

May 76.10—25
July 75.80—90
September 76.50—90

NEW YORK SILVER

New York, May 25

Spot silver prices were reduced today 5/8 cents to 75 1/2 cents.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, May 25

May 0.86 3/4 —1 1/4c
July 0.87 3/8—1 1/8c
September 0.88 3/8—1c

COPPER AND YELLOW METAL

Bombay, May 27

Bombay Market—
Y M sheets 4'x4'x21lbs/Rs. 33 26/112
Rs. 32-4
Copper sheets 4'x4'x21/112/Rs. 37-4
Copper Ashe Rs. 39-4
Y M Ashe Rs. 34 (nominal)
Tone: Firm.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, May 27

The local cotton market remained entirely closed to-day as a mark of respect to the memory of the late Mr Bhaidas Nanalal.

COTTON ARRIVALS

Receipts into Bombay on 24th May 39,897 bales
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1934 2,157,810 bales
Receipts into Bombay same time last season 2,026,118 bales
Increase 131,692 bales

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, May 25

Broach J/A opening 236 1/2; highest 237 1/4; lowest 235; closing 235
Broach. A/M 1936 opening 221 3/4; highest 223 1/2; lowest 221 1/4; closing 221 3/4
Oomra July opening 216; highest 216; lowest 214 1/4; closing 214 1/4.
Oomra D/J opening 199 1/2; highest 199 1/2; lowest 198; closing 198
Bengal July opening 143; highest 143; lowest 140 3/4; closing 143
Bengal D/J opening 137; highest 137 3/4; lowest 137 1/2; closing 137 1/2
Tejimandi for Broach J/A 1935 (30-6-35) Rs. 9 1/2
Tejimandi for Broach A/May 1936 (31-3-36) Rs. 34 1/4
Tejimandi for Broach Settlement (21-6-35) Rs. 7 1/2

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, May 25

May 60 3/8—1 1/8d
July 62 1/8—1 1/8d
October 64—1 1/4d
December 65—1 3/8d.

NEW YORK COTTON

Bombay, May 27.

On Saturday the New York cotton futures market was quiet but firm in the absence of selling influenced by foreign buying and trade buying. The troubled European gold standard horizon damped American mill-shares, apparently prompted by reports that President Roosevelt favoured the continuance of the twelve cent loan.

There was considerable selling by Pool of July against purchases of new crop. There was heavy short covering and the market was firm.

At the opening New York October was quoted 11 points up at 11.80. There was scattered selling which depressed prices 5 points from the opening level and October was quoted 11.70. This was the lowest level for the day as there was active short covering which resulted in steady rise and the market closed at about the highest level of the day at a net rise of 2 to 15 points. Spot cotton prices closed 5 points up at 12.40c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market was fairly active and closed at a rise of 3 to 11 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 5 points at 12.45c. per lb.

COTTON IMPROVEMENT.

The market was irregular reflecting further readjustments of differences between the old and the new crops. Early in the week prices rallied on covering of July when Government selling against purchases of forwards ta-

WEATHER OVER U. S. COTTON BELT

East: Generally fair. Slightly warmer.
Central: Generally fair.
West: Generally fair.

pered off, while some support developed on heavy rains in the West delaying planting. The market then reacted on clearing weather and also due to the belief that the warm dry weather would permit normal June improvement.

Trading credited to Government account tapered off on reports of reduced demand for Pool cotton after the domestic and foreign mills had absorbed offerings of more desirable quality.

It is unofficially indicated that the question of loans on percentages of market value basis rather than of fixed price is being considered.

Declines were checked by the stabilising influence of Pool purchases but traders were not disposed to follow up and advances in the face of finance uncertainties regarding the new crop and fears that higher prices will attract more free spot offerings.—Reuter.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York October highest 11.85 plus 16 (12 noon)
Lowest 11.75 plus 06 (10-7 a.m.)
Liverpool October highest 6.21 (10-1 a.m.)
Lowest 6.19—02 (10-5 a.m.)

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received the following cables:—

New York: Market thin, but trade heavily short of distants. Cloths better but outlook not encouraging. Crop progress fair except Central Belt.

New York: Bankhead states, but unofficially confirmed, agreement reached by Administration officials continue Bankhead Act and twelve cent loan Pool selling July buying new crop.

New York: Speculative buying new crop months on prospects of 12 cent loan next season. Considerable selling July and buying new crop months in connection with sale of pool spot cotton.

Messrs. Langley and Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool Agents:—

Market unchanged on week due improved sterling. Strength Mays due local house holding the position.

Messrs M and B Stern have received the following cable from their Liverpool Office.

Trading market. Would sell on advances for moderate profits.

WALL STREET MARKET

New York, May 25

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars.
Amer Power and Light Com	3
Amer Forn Power 7 per cent P	19
Electric Bond Common	7
Electric Bond 6 per cent Pfd	49
Consolidated Gas	22
Western Union Telg	29 1/4
Radio Corporation	5
New York Central	16 3/4
Erie R R	8
Great North Pfd	14
Distillers Seagram	16
Bethelehem Steel	27
United States Steel	34 1/2
Int Nickel of Canada	28 3/4
Anaconda Copper Mining	17 1/4
Kennecott Copper	21
International Harvestor	43
General Motor	31 1/3
Socony	15 1/4
Chase Bank	21 1/4
National City Bank	20 1/4
Sun Life of Canada	350
Celanese Corp of Amr	23

Total business 3/4 million.
Market steady, lower and quiet.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Bombay, May 27.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at unchanged prices with October 6.21 which was the highest level for the day and within five minutes reached the lowest level 6.19. Offerings were light. There was some London and Continental buying of distant months which met with selling on the strength of sterling. Later on there was some trade calling. Business was limited and the market closed at a net decline of one point to unchanged. Middling American Spot cotton prices advanced 3 points at 7.04d. per lb.

INDIAN COTTON.

East Indian cotton futures market was fairly steady and closed unchanged. At the close May was quoted 6.06 July 6.04 and October 6.02.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

There was scattered business in this section and prices fluctuated within a narrow range. Sakels futures closed one to 2 points down and Spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 8.35d. Uppers futures closed unchanged to one point lower with Spot cotton 2 points down at 7.92d.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET.

The Alexandria cotton furtures market was easy with heavy liquidation. Sakels futures closed 21 to 17 points down and Ashmouni futures advanced 10 to 7 points.

EXCHANGE CONTROL.

Messrs. M. and B. Stern state:

A conference at the White House of members of both Houses agreed to extend the life of the Bankhead Act for another year. If this Act is enacted, Senator Bankhead said that President Roosevelt is inclined to give 12 cent loan on new crop. On this statement, prices, especially of new crops, advanced on foreign buying though old crop failed to respond in view of diminishing demand from consumers.

Further strong check of British Control of sterling appreciation caused a slight rise in the dollar and after the close of the market, the French Government raised the Bank-rate from 3 per cent. to 4 per cent.

This should stop further exports of gold from France and a slight appreciation of the dollar, though the position will be uncertain pending the vote in the French Chamber of Deputies on the special power requested by M. Flandin.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

Bombay, May 27

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Since 1st September

In full-pressed Bales.

	25-5-35	This year.
Khandesh	813	245,289
Central India	363	101,117
Barsi and Nagar	223	101,995
Hyderabad-Gaorani	28	43,764
Berar	1,414	385,754
Central Provinces	490	91,487
Total Oomras	3,331	969,406
Dholera	1,482	164,601
N.-W. Provinces	50	31,812
Rajputana	914	31,069
Sind-Punjab	489	297,572
Broach	...	129,735
Coompta and Dharwar	250	73,661
Western-Northerns	1,111	50,832
Cocoanada	...	114
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	125	59,526
Persian	26	2,476
American	584	62,683
Egyptian and African	2,255	294,589
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	...	711
Total	10,977	2,168,787

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 23rd May.

In full-pressed Bales.

	25-5-35	This year.
Europe	1,133	323,976
Japan and China	8,970	929,493
Coast Ports	...	23,146
Up-country by Rail	...	196,670
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan	...	29,404
Total	10,103	1,502,689

WORLD COTTON PARITIES

STRADDLE DIFFERENCES

New York Liverpool:—
July 148 at Cross Rate 4.94 1/4
Bombay Liverpool:—
Broach J/A 235/8 Liverpool July 6.54 Rs. 48 3/4 at Exchange 1/6
Bombay Liverpool:—
Broach A/M 1936 222/4 Liverpool May 1936 6.19 Rs. 47 1/2 at Exchange 1/6
Bombay New York:—
Broach J/A 235/8 New York July 11.98 Rs. 33 1/2 at Cross Rate 4.94 1/4
Bombay New York:—
Broach A/M 1936 222/4 New York March 11.95 Rs. 46 3/4 at Cross Rate 4.94 1/4

AMERICAN SECURITIES

Shares	May 27
Chrysler	36 3/4
Elec. Auto Lite	21 1/8
Int'l Tel and Tel	8 3/8
Studebaker Corp	2 3/4
United Corp	2 5/8
Brazil 7 per cent of 1952	25 1/4
Chile Govt. 6 per cent of 1960	13
Denmark 4 1/2 per cent of 1962	97 1/4
Italy 7 per cent of 1951	85 3/4
Japanese 6 1/2 per cent of 1954	99 7/8

Early returns and referendum of wheat farmers in 37 states indicate that overwhelming majority in favour of continuing Government's wheat production adjustment programme which expires this year.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

SETTLEMENT.

Bombay, May 27

3 1/2 per cent G P N Sett 94/5
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 94/5/6
4 per cent 1960/70 Sett 107/5
4 per cent Cash 107/5
5 per cent 1945/55 Sett 117/6
5 per cent 1945/55 Cash 117/6

TAX FREES.

4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore 105/12
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 117/4
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 107/12
6 1/2 per cent 1935 B D L 101/12

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES (CASH)

3 per cent 1941 100/14
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 102/6
4 per cent 1943 106/8
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 112/4
5 per cent 1939/44 108/6
5 per cent 1940/43 109/12
5 per cent 1935 100/8
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 108/4
6 1/2 per cent 1935 T B 101/6

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLES.

4 per cent B P T 1974 102/8
4 per cent M Deb 1974 102
5 per cent M Deb 1959 113/8
6 per cent M Deb 1954 125
6 per cent K P T 1956 125
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937 105/8

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government paper opened to-day at Rs. 94/10 and declined to Rs. 94/5. Later on the market was steady with hesitant feeling.

London opening advices were quiet and in the local market 3 1/2 per cent paper was quoted at R. 94/4/6.

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, May 27

B C Rate T T D D 1/6 1/16

LONDON—
Banks selling T T D D 1/6 3/32 May July
Banks selling T T 1/6 1/16 Aug-Oct.
Banks selling T T 1/6 1/32 Nov-Jan.
Banks buying T T 1/6 5/32
Banks buying D D 1/6 3/16
Banks buying 3 Mos 1/6 7/32 Mail.
Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 3/16 July

NEW YORK—
B C Rate T T 271 5/8
Banks selling T T 269 5/8
Banks buying T T 266

PARIS—
Banks selling D D 564
Banks buying D D 574

AMSTERDAM—
Banks selling D D 54 3/4

JAVA—
Banks selling D D 54 5/8

JAPAN—
Banks selling T T 78 1/8 nominal
Banks buying T T 77 5/8 nominal.

HONGKONG—
Banks selling D D 163 1/2

SHANGHAI—
Banks selling D D 113 1/2

SINGAPORE—
Banks selling D D 156 1/2

BERLIN—
Banks selling D D 90 3/4

CROSS RATE—
New York/London 4.94 1/8 25th instant
Shanghai/London 1/8 1/4 27th instant
Japan/London 1/2 5/32 27th instant
Java/London 7.30 27th instant
London/Paris 75.28 25th instant
London/Belgium 29.06 25th instant
London/Switzerland 15.33 1/2 25th instant
London/Italy 60.31 25th instant
London/Berlin 12.29 25th instant
London/Stockholm 19.39 1/2 25th instant
London/New York 4.95 3/8 25th instant
London/Amsterdam 7.32 1/2 25th instant

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £7-1-6 24th instant £7-2-6 25th instant
Silver London Ready 34 1/8 24th instant 33 3/4 25th instant
Silver London Forward 34 3/8 24th instant 34 25th instant
Silver New York Ready 76 1/2 24th instant 75 3/4 25th instant
London discounts 3 mos 9/16 per cent 24th instant 9/16 per cent 25th instant
London discounts 6 mos 5/8 per cent 24th instant 5/8 per cent 25th instant
Imperial Bank Rate 3 1/2 per cent
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—Call 2 per cent.
3 Mos. 2 1/2 per cent.
6 Mos. 2 1/4 per cent.
Tone: Firm

PRODUCE RECEIPTS

Bombay, May 27

Wheat	13,563	cwts.
Linseed	11,899	cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	317	cwts.
Gingellyseed	330	cwts.
Poppyseed	69	cwts.
Groundnuts	5,315	cwts.
Castorseed	3,141	cwts.
Rice	17,311	cwts.
Myrabollams	3,406	cwts.
Cottonseed	4,797	cwts.
Gram	2,053	cwts.
Joowar	1,681	cwts.
Barley	22	cwts.
Bajree	603	cwts.
Coal	1,724	tons.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

F P Bales	1934-35	1933-34
Receipts to date 25-5-35	4256000	7317000
Receipts yesterday 25-5-34	2000	7000
Exports to date 25-5-35	4332000	6846000
Stock at Ports 24-5-35	1739000	2869000
Stock at Interior Towns 24-5-35	3260000	1358000
Stock at Liverpool 24-5-35	701000	1040000
Visible Supply 24-5-35	4370000	6296000
Quantity in sight 24-5-35	7775000	11574000
Quantity out of sight 24-5-35	8723000	11821000

Racial Discrimination At Root Of Kenya Crisis

IS BRITAIN HEADING TOWARDS "WHITE RACE EMPIRE"? ASKS ANDREWS

SIMLA, May 25.

Rev. C. F. Andrews, who will be here for about three weeks more, saw Mr. G. S. Bajpai in connection with the grave crisis facing Indians in Kenya in respect of the reservation of an increased area of highlands for Europeans and discriminatory land legislation in Zanzibar Islands.

While he was in Bombay Mr. Andrews saw Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, President of the Indian Citizenship Association, on whose behalf as well as on behalf of the Congress and in his personal capacity Mr. Andrews is now investigating the possibilities of a satisfactory solution of the East African tangle. He will meet Mr. Mohanlal Saxena in Simla next week who is the member of the Congress Party in the Assembly specially dealing with this question.

Mr. Andrews told the "United Press" that he was seriously considering whether there may be some form of pressure which will lead to definite action and not merely talk as hitherto before. For action alone counted in these matters.

RESERVING ALL BEST SOIL

In England, though he could not see Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister, the Colonial Secretary, Mr. Andrews was able to discuss facts with Mr. Behari Lal Anantani and others and get full and up-to-date knowledge of the case. It was possible to have many talks also with Mr. McGregor Ross who has spent 31 years in Kenya in Government service and was the head of the P.W.D. and member of the Executive Council. Mr. Ross knew every square mile of the territory in Kenya which it is now proposed shall be added to the originally marked-out area. The whole of this is no longer to be kept from Indians merely by the Governor's veto but to be reserved for Europeans for ever by an Order-in-Council.

Mr. Ross gave to Mr. Andrews actual figures of the originally reserved area which were 10,345 square miles and not 11,859 square miles as was quoted by Mr. Satyamurti in the Assembly from a speech by the late Sir B. N. Sarma. The present intention is to make an addition of another 6,355 square miles making a total of 16,700 square miles which shall remain a close preserve for Europeans for all time. This practically includes all the best soil in Kenya.

DANGER TO PUNJABIS

Mr. Andrews pointed out that one of the very worst of the recommendations of the Carter Land Commission directly affected the Punjabis. There are, he said, a small industrious body of Punjabi agriculturists who obtained their land on the edge of the present highlands near Lake Victoria Nyanza, above Kisumu, before they were reserved for Europeans. Now this new Commission proposed to absorb into its larger area even this small amount of Indian property if ever it should happen to be sold to a European; for the Commission's proposal is that once it gets into European hands it is never to come back into non-European hands.

RACIAL DISCRIMINATION.

"This proposal," Mr. Andrews said, "seems to me to show more than anything else the racial character of the whole business. These Indian cultivators from the Punjab are doing far harder work than any European is doing; and they are also object lessons of industry to the African round about them, because they do the ploughing with their own hands and are cultivators themselves, while the Europeans only direct the cultivation. Yet these Indians are to be turned out for good if ever their lands get into European hands. I have actually lived with these Punjabi cultivators outside Kisumu and they have shown me the splendid work they have done."

MEAN OUTLOOK.

Mr. Andrews added, "When Mr. MacGregor showed me this clause in the Land Commission Report and when showed me the map where this Indian-owned land lay, it made me burn with indignation to think of the utter meanness of outlook towards the Indian community in Kenya in the minds of those who could set forward such a proposal."

Mr. Andrews felt indignant that they could not allow the Indians even this little bit at a time when they were proposing the reservation of 16,700 square miles for the European for ever. Racialism of the worst type could hardly go further than this.

REAL TEST.

Concluding Mr Andrews said, "Strangely enough in this very book that I have been writing all these months on "The Moral Issue between India and Britain," I have been driven more and more to the conclusion that this Kenya question, though it seems to be distantly remote, across the Indian Ocean, is actually the test case as to whether Great Britain is going to stand in the future for a White Race Empire, or whether she will stand for the exact opposite of this, namely, complete political freedom together with complete racial equality. There are only two positions,—a White Race Empire or complete political freedom and to try to compromise and shuffle between the two, as the proposed new constitution does, seems to me quite hopeless."—United Press.

MONSOON STRENGTHENING

Thunder-Showers Occur In Bengal And South Madras

POONA, May 27.

The monsoon is showing signs of strengthening in the south Bay of Bengal and nearly general rain has fallen in Lower Burma. Thunder-showers also occurred locally in Assam, and at a few stations in Bengal and South Madras.

Chief amounts of rainfall.

Port Blair four inches; Diamond Island two; Tavoy and Amherst one and half; Mergui and Goa one; Cherrapunji six; Dhubri and Silchar two; Mymensing and Dinajpur threequarters; Trivandrum quarter.

Forecast.

Rainfall will increase in Lower Burma, and local thunder-storm and rain will occur in Upper Burma, Assam and East Bengal.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Heteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of May 27.

Change of 8 a.m. barameter in past 24 hours—.009 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 85.0 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.9 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 92.4 degrees 1.4 (above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 81.6 degrees. 1.2 (above normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 72 p.c.

EARTHQUAKE REPORT.

An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about 3450 miles away was recorded by the seismographs at the Colaba Observatory at 3 hrs. 43 mts. I.S.T. on Monday.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED MAY 27.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 88.1 deg. F. a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.97 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.75 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

TATA AIR MAIL SERVICE

Monsoon Programme

As in previous years, the Tatas' will be operating the air mail service via Poona during the monsoon commencing from May 31. The following is the monsoon programme:—

SOUTHBOUND.

Mondays and Fridays.—
Monday 06.00 hrs. dep. Karachi.
Monday 1000 hrs. arr. Ahmedabad.
Monday 1030 hrs. dep. Ahmedabad
Monday 1445 hrs. arr. Poona.
Monday 1515 hrs. dep. Poona.
Monday 1830 hrs. arr. Hyderabad.
Tuesday 0630 hrs. dep. Hyderabad
Tuesday 0955 hrs. arr. Madras.
Friday 0600 hrs. dep. Karachi.
Friday 1000 hrs. arr. Ahmedabad.
Friday 1030 hrs. dep. Ahmedabad.
Friday 1445 hrs. arr. Poona.
Friday 1515 hrs. dep. Poona.
Friday 1830 hrs. arr. Hyderabad.
Saturday 0630 hrs. dep. Hyderabad.
Saturday 0955 hrs. arr. Madras.

NORTHBOUND.

Monday 1400 hrs. dep. Madras.
Monday 1725 hrs. arr. Hyderabad
Tuesday 0630 hrs. dep. Hyderabad.
Tuesday 0945 hrs. arr. Poona.
Tuesday 1015 hrs. dep. Poona.
Tuesday 1430 hrs. arr. Ahmedabad.
Tuesday 1500 hrs. dep. Ahmedabad.
Tuesday 1900 hrs. arr. Karachi.
Friday 1400 hrs. dep. Madras.
Friday 1725 hrs. arr. Hyderabad.
Saturday 0630 hrs. dep. Hyderabad.
Saturday 0945 hrs. arr. Poona.
Saturday 1015 hrs. dep. Poona.
Saturday 1430 hrs. arr. Ahmedabad.
Saturday 1500 hrs. dep. Ahmedabad
Saturday 1900 hrs. arri. Karachi

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BOMBAY: TUESDAY, MAY 28, 1935

Fruit Merchants Wait On Kambli

Warn That Imposition Of Bonds Will Usher In Era Of Dictatorship In Market

BOMBAY, Monday.

At 2-30 this afternoon the representatives of the Byculla vegetable market merchants and Dalals and the Cawford Market merchants met in Conference Diwan Bahadur S. T. Kambli to place their views before him on the market Enquiry Committee report.

Messrs. G. M. Meher, V. M. Tayade; N. H. Godse; R. B. Satav; R. R. Raskar. B. B. Bhujbal; M. P. Bharwirkar; M. K. Vaikar; represented the Byculla Market and Mr. Bhairat, Mr. Mindhe Patil and 5 others were from the Crawford market.

On their behalf, Mr. N. B. Parulekar placed the following views before the Hon'ble Minister of Agriculture of the Bombay Government.

"We after carefully perusing the Report and considering the various statements of facts regarding the existing state and method of Fruit and Vegetable marketing business in the city of Bombay and the recommendations for its improvement made by the Fruit and Vegetable Marketing Improvement Committee, have found out that while a number of recommendations including among others (1) the reduction in and the simplifying of the method of charging freights; (2) the careful handling by the Station staff of the packages; (3) the rapid transport of these perishable goods, etc., etc., are extremely good, most valuable and worth giving effect to and will help to promote this business there are some statements which show that the Committee has not taken the trouble to go deep into details in some respects, or that it has not properly gauged or realised the intricacies and the difficulties of this business and therefore has come to wrong conclusions, and that consequently, some of the recommendations the Committee has made with the object of improving the marketing of fruits and vegetables with a view to help (1) the farmers and growers to get the highest possible return in the shape of sale price for their produce and (2) the consumers in the city to get these goods, fruits and vegetables, in as ample a quantity and as cheap a rate as possible, will not only not serve these objects, but on the contrary will make the situation worse, and in addition, will impose unnecessary hardships on the already hard-hit merchants and Dalals of these articles.

The deputation quoted facts and figures in support of their contention.

IMPOSITION OF BONDS.

The recommendations on page 91 from No. 38 to No. 43, both inclusive, are the most objectionable ones with which we are most concerned. In para 91 on page 66, the Committee has already hinted that they are aware that there will be considerable opposition from the Commission Agents to their recommendations regarding the imposition of bonds ranging from Rs. 500/ to Rs. 1500/ on the dalals and the wholesale buyers or jobbers and the enhancement of licence fees to Rs. 25/ on dalals. The Committee, in expressing these fears, has made it appear, that the opposition will be the natural outcome on account of the dalals and merchants being the interested parties, who alone will have to suffer and whose interests will be at stake, and therefore, this opposition will be prompted by only the selfish motives of these dalals and merchants, and that therefore not much heed need be paid to any such agitation against these recommendations appears to be the suggestion (understood) of the Committee.

WORSE THAN DISEASE.

We have tried to stretch our imagination to the utmost limit but have failed to understand how the above suggestion is going to help either the farmers to get a higher return for their produce or the consumer to get the articles cheaper. On the contrary we firmly believe, and we are sure the whole of the thinking public will also endorse this our view, that these recommendations will result in handing over the whole control of marketing business in the hands of only a few individuals who can be able to furnish these bonds of high amounts, and making them the sole masters or dictators of the marketing business. Naturally both the farmers and the consumers will be at their mercy. And the whole situation will be worse than at present.

OPEN SALE.

The recommendation that the "open sale should be made the rule" (39: page 91) must in short deserve to be termed the most absurd, and betrays wholesale ignorance of the Committee members about the principles of practical business of this kind. This business, if governed by such hard and fast rules as are suggested by the Committee, will lose all its secrecy and will take the form of the auction sale of unclaimed goods at a Railway Station. It is in this method of receiving bids or offers under cover (secretly) the dalal use all his skill and experience of business by trying to keep the scales even between the buyers and the growers by trying to satisfy or please both.

CONSPIRACY?

We suspect that as the general effect of the above criticized recommendations would be to hand over the control of the whole Fruit and Vegetable marketing operations in this city to the hands of a few individuals, the Committee or at least the agitators behind it at whose request the Committee was appointed must have in their mind the motive of displacing the existing merchants and dalals in the Bombay Fruit and Vegetable Markets, whatever may have been the objects and the intentions they may have professed for the establishment of the Committee.

The Minister heard the deputation and promised to consider their representation when he returned to his headquarters at Poona.

Mahatma Gandhi, accompanied by local workers, visited some of the plague-stricken areas of the Vera Village in the Borsad Taluka. (From right) Dr. Bhasker Patel, Sjt. Mahadev Desai, Gandhiji and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel. Note the police officer (extreme left in background) in civil dress.

Mahatmaji's goats being milked by the Ashram girls at the Borsad Plague Relief Camp, where he is staying at present.

Mahatmaji, with Shrimati Kasturba Gandhi, Sardar Patel and others join in the evening prayers at the plague relief camp at Borsad.

Mahatma Gandhi taking some rest after a hard day's work in the Borsad Plague Relief Camp.

No Plague Casualty Reported

Government Catalogues Preventive Measures Taken In Borsad Taluka

The Director of Information writes:—

As has beeen pointed out already in Press Communique of 27th April 1935, the history of the plague epidemic in Borsad Taluka shows that plague usually dies out with the onset of the hot weather.

There were in all 208 attacks and 91 deaths in 11 villages in the month of April 1935. In the month of May, 23 attacks and 13 deaths occurred in six villages.

Since the 13th of May no cases of Plague have been reported in any of the villages and in Borsad town the last case reported was on the 16th May 1935. It is usual to find in the history of plague epidemics, that the disease shows high case mortality at the beginning of an epidemic and low case mortality towards the end of its course. This has actually been the case in the present epidemic in Borsad.

Preventive Measures in Borsad.

During the month of April and May, three Medical Officers on Plague Duty were engaged in systematic touring of all the affected villages. Mr. Pradhan, Medical Officer, was appointed by the District Local Board from the 3rd of April 1935 and he performed 2005 inoculations in 14 villages. Mr. R. B. Shah was appointed by the Director of Public Health from 20th April 1935 and performed 300 inoculations in four villages. Mr. Kadhe was appointed for treatment of patients suffering from Malaria and other diseases by the Director of Public Health for the Government of Bombay from 27th April 1935 and has visited 20 villages and treated 500 patients.

It should be noted in appreciating the real value of the number of inoculations performed by these Medical Officers that plague was dying out when these inoculations were done. It is extremely difficult to get people to submit to inoculation at this stage of the course of epidemic.

Cleanliness Campaign

In addition to inoculation, a systematic survey of the sanitary condition of the affected villages was made by the Assistant Director of Public Health in company of Mr. Jhaverbhai Patel, President, Taluka Local Board and the Mamlatdar. In every one of these villages, a campaign was organised with the help of the leading villagers by engaging the local sweepers on a contract system. They were paid partly from the funds of the Taluka Local Board and partly from village funds.

In this way, all the affected villages were efficiently cleaned. The services of the two Sanitary Inspectors were utilised for disinfecting the affected houses systematically with kerosene oil emulsion used with spray pumps provided by the Taluka Local Board.

It is a gratifying fact to note that this work was carried out with the co-operation of persons of all creeds and denominations and the people of the villages served showed their appreciation of the work done on their behalf by coming forward and giving information about rat mortality and human cases which would not otherwise have been possible.

The President, Taluka Local Board, spared no pains to make the campaign in these villages a success as did the Mamlatdar, Mr. Sayyed. The District Local Board sanctioned all expenses to be incurred for suggested preventive measures through their Vice President Rao Saheb B. G. Desai at a meeting called by the Mamlatdar, at the instance of the Assistant Director of Public Health on 5th April 1935.

Borsad Town

The town has suffered badly during the present epidemic of plague which reappeared in the town after the lapse of a good many years. In order to prevent its being revisited annually by plague, as has been the case in some of the towns in Borsad Territory, preventive measures in an intensive form have been undertaken in this town since the 23rd of April 1935.

It is a well known fact revealed in experiences of plague epidemics in various parts of this country and other countries e.g. South America, that Plague preventive measures are most effective when they are undertaken systematically in the inter-epidemic periods i.e. months when no plague cases are occurring.

In Borsad Taluka, the history of plague shows, as has been already pointed out that the period May to November is usually plague free. The town has been surveyed and divided into eight well demarcated parts. Each of these parts is systematically treated in the reverse order of their incidence of human and rat plague: i.e. the part last affected is taken first.

The Assistant Director of Public Health is personally directing the work in Borsad town and has been camping in Borsad since the 22nd May. The treatment of the eight parts of the town is expected to be finished before the rains break out.

During the months of June to November systematic trapping of rats will be undertaken in order to diminish the rat population of the town. For this purpose, 100 Rat traps of the best type have been ordered and will be in use during the monsoon months when the rat population is the highest during the year.

THREE WELL-DIGGERS' TRAGIC END

HAJIPUR, May 27.

Three labourers, who were working inside a well at Lalganj which is being excavated, died within a short time after their descent.

It is feared that some sort of poisonous gas, emanating from the well, was responsible for this tragedy.—United Press.

INDIA'S OLDEST BISHOP DEAD

MADRAS, May 25.

Dr. Augustine Faisander, ex-Bishop of Trichinopoly, died this morning at the Sacred Heart College, Shembaganur, near Kodaikanal.

He retired three years ago owing to indifferent health and had been at Shembaganur for several months.

He was 82 years old, being the oldest bishop in India. A Frenchman by birth, he joined the Society of Jesus and arrived in India 50 years ago.

The date for the next annual conference at Coonoor of the United Planters' Association of Southern India has been altered from September 23 to August 13. The Governor will open the Conference.

Patna—Rev. Ottama, President of the Hindu Mahasabha, is expected to arrive here on May 28. —United Press.

BILL TO REGULATE PAYMENT OF WAGES

Assembly Select Committee Discusses Measure

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

SIMLA, May 27

Supported by walking sticks on both hands, Sir Frank Noyce, Member for Labour, slowly walked into the committee room of the Legislative Assembly to-day, when the first Select Committee of the Legislative Assembly met to discuss the Bill to regulate payment of wages to certain classes of persons employed in industry.

Sir N. N. Sircar presided and all other members of Committee were present, namely Mr. V. V. Giri, Mr. Mohan Lal Sexena, Mr. H. P. Mody, Mr. G. B. Nairang, Mr. A. N. Chattopadhya, Mr. J. A. Milligan, Mr. N. M. Joshi, Mr. R. D. Dalal, Mr. Abdul Aziz, Mr. A. G. C. Low, Mr. S. K. Hosmani and Mr. P. R. Rau. Mr. D. G. Mitchell, Secretary for Labour Department, Rai Bahadur Mathuradas, Director of the Railway establishment, Mr. A. D. C. Williams, draftsman, also present.

The Bill consists of 20 clauses containing draft proposals and it is expected that discussion in the Select Committee will occupy five days as voluminous opinions have been received on the Bill as drafted in 1933.

DARING OUTRAGE AT JUBBULPORE

Goonda Jumps Into Ladies' Car And Dashes It Against Shop

JUBBULPORE, May 27

A wanton act of 'goondaism' in which an attempt was made to molest the female occupants of a car, is reported from Laskar.

A party of respectable ladies was returning home by car after attending a cinema show, when, from a party of men walking along the road, a man threw his cycle on the road in face of the approaching car which slowed down. At this, one of the 'goondas' jumped on the foot-board and turned the steering wheel, which resulted in the car dashing against a shop and injuring two pedestrians.

A crowd soon collected and got hold of the 'goonda' and handed him over to the police.—United Press.

Private advices from Germany show that Dr. B. N. Sharma M.D., M.S., the Resident Surgeon of the Ayurvedic and Unani Tibbia College Delhi, has been conferred the Freedom of the City of Hiedelburg.

ALLEGED BAD CHARACTERS

425 Witnesses Examined In Gaya Case

GAYA, (By Mail).

The prosecution evidence against 27 men, being the first batch formed out of 78 men sent up for trial was closed after examination of 425 witnesses before Mr. Moitra, Sadar Sub-Divisional Officer, Gaya.

The trial of another batch of 9 men commenced before Mr. Anisul Haq Fakhruddin, Special Magistrate on May 20 at Camp Tikari. It is understood that a number of other batches will be placed for trial before the same Magistrate shortly at Guraru camp.

These cases are the result of a wholesale round-up of bad characters in last cold weather in Gaya town and its suburbs.—United Press.

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai has consented to open the third Swadeshi Exhibition at Mysore which will be held in connection with the birthday of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

FREE FIGHT IN WEDDING PARTY

Sequel To Development Of Childrens' Altercations

JUBBULPORE, May 27.

Following the cutting of jokes between the members of a wedding party, which arrived here from Karell, and the residents of Govindganj, a ward of the city, to which the latter took an offence, a free fight, in which lathis were freely used, ensued between the rival parties and ended in injuries to several persons of both the parties.

The condition of one of the injured persons among the members of the bridegroom's party, who received a deep cut on his eye brow, was considered to be serious, and he was eventually removed to the Victoria Hospital, where he is reported to be progressing satisfactorily.

The quarrel had originated from among the children, in which the parents participated at a latter stage, and which ultimately ended in a free fight.

Police investigation is proceeding.—United Press.

The Aligarh Muslim University has arranged for the coaching of students for the competitive examination to be held for the purpose of admitting students to Dufferin School.

Edited by R. S. PADBIDRI, (Acting Editor), and Printed and Published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Co. Ltd., by KESARINATH RAMKRISHNA GANDRE, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.